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5 SEPTEMBER 1986

West Europe Report

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WEST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

POLITICAL

DENMARK

Socialist People's Chief Censures Party Defense Spokesman
(Ole Lorenzen; AKTUELT, 12 Jul 86)........................ 1

Socialist People's Party MP Attacks SDP Approach to Government
(Jens Holme; INFORMATION, 28 Jul 86)...................... 3

Jorgensen Denies Plans To Step Down as SDP Leader
(John Wagner; BORSENS NYHEDSMAGASIN, 18 Jul 86)........... 5

Radical Liberal Party in Feud Over Stance Toward SF-SDP
(Ole Lorenzen; AKTUELT, 16 Jul 86)........................ 12

Two SDP Leaders, Jorgensen Divided Over Coalition With SF
(BERLINGSKE TIDENDE, 23 Jul 86)........................... 14

Former Political Spokesman Opposes, by Morten Larsen 14
Jorgensen: Cooperation Still Possible, by Morten Larsen 16
Paper Comments on Division, Editorial 17
Disagreement on Municipal Funds, Editorial 18

World Peace Congress Chairman Gives Views
(Virtus Schade; BERLINGSKE TIDENDE, 27 Jul 86)............ 20

GREECE

Reported Rebellion Against ND Leader
(Mikhalis Dimitriou; TO VIMA, 29 Jun 86).................. 24

ICELAND

Paper Comments on Dispute With U.S. Over Whaling (Editorial; MORGUNBLADID, 29 Jul 86)...................... 28

NORWAY

Labor Party Paper Opposes Nonsocialists' Call for Fall Vote (Editorial; ARBEIDERBLADET, 23 Jul 86).................... 30

Labor Party Suffers Record Setback for Single Month in Poll (AFTENPOSTEN, 25, 26 Jul 86).............................. 32

5.5 Percent Drop, by Bjorn Talen 32
Poll: Willoch Best Leader 36
Paper Comments on Poll, Editorial 37

SOCIAL

DENMARK/GREENLAND

Young Greenlanders Found More Eager To Return From Denmark (Tine Eiby Hansen; BERLINGSKE AFTEN, 11-17 Jul 86)........ 39

ECONOMIC

SWEDEN

Industry Pleased With Full Order Books; Jobless Rate Stable (Jan Magnus Fahlstrom; DAGENS NYHETER, 22 Jul 86)......... 43

Briefs
Improved Trade Surplus 45

MILITARY

DENMARK

Armed Forces To Examine Four Missiles Before Acquisition (Ojvind Kyro; BERLINGSKE AFTEN, 18-24 Jul 86)............. 46

Armed Forces To Reward Those With Special Skills, Education (Nils Eric Boesgaard; BERLINGSKE TIDENDE, 21 Jul 86)...... 52

NORWAY

Defense Minister Warns Projected Funds Growth in Doubt
(Egil Knudsen; ARBEIDERBLADET, 12 Jul 86)................. 54

Paper Comments on Forces Chief's Call for Forward Defense
(Editorial; AFTENPOSTEN, 21 Jul 86)....................... 56

Conservative MP Accuses Government of Ignoring Threat in North
(Jan Petersen; AFTENPOSTEN, 18 Jul 86).................... 58

Retiring Admiral: Navy Urgently Needs Escort, ASW Ships
(Liv Hegna; AFTENPOSTEN, 18 Jul 86)....................... 60

Domestic Firm Providing Advanced Submarine Navigation Gear
(Rolf L. Larsen; AFTENPOSTEN, 16 Jul 86).................. 62

Armed Forces Now Buying 45 Percent of Equipment Domestically
(Werner Christie; AFTENPOSTEN, 17 Jul 86)................. 63

Briefs
Coastal Artillery Gun Contract 65

SWEDEN

Weapons Exports Expected To Double in 1986
(Erik Liden; SVENSKA DAGBLADET, 14 Jul 86)................ 66

Armed Forces Reportedly Disappointed With Its U.S. Missiles
(Erik Liden; SVENSKA DAGBLADET, 13 Jul 86)................ 68

Platoon Commander Complains: Shortcomings in Army Equipment
(Gert Gelotte; SVENSKA DAGBLADET, 12 Jul 86).............. 72

Sub Violations Continue as ASW Capability Improves
(SVERIGES FLOTTA, No 6-7, 1986; SVENSKA DAGBLADET,
9-11 Jul 86).. 75

Better Weaponry, Command Control, by Goran Frisk 75
ASW Research Centralized, by Erik Liden 80
Paper on Latest Violations, Editorial 82
Public Shows Little Interest, by Torgny Hinnemo 82
Sweden 'Accustomed' To Violations, Editorial 84
Psychological Defense Chief Criticized, Editorial 86

Submarine Sightings Off Norrland Coast; Few ASW Assets
(DAGENS NYHETER, 22 Jul 86)............................... 88

Defense Establishment Centralization Seen Hurting Readiness
(Erik Liden; SVENSKA DAGBLADET, 15 Jul 86)................ 90

Chief of Sexual Equality Study Panel Urges Draft for Women
(Sven Thiessen; DAGENS NYHETER, 22 Jul 86)................ 91

ENERGY

NORWAY

Oil Minister Oien on Energy Prices, Contacts With OPEC
(Ivar Hippe; ARBEIDERBLADET, 15 Jul 86).................. 93

Briefs
Lower Oil, Gas Production 96

SWEDEN

Briefs
Study of Attitudes on Nuclear Energy 97

/12223

SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S CHIEF CENSURES PARTY DEFENSE SPOKESMAN

Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 12 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by Ole Lorenzen]

[Text] Gert Petersen, chairman of the Socialist People's Party, has become thoroughly tired of the many statements from his fellow group members on the possibilities of a government consisting of the Social Democratic Party and the Socialist People's Party.

Like the leadership of the Social Democratic Party, Gert Petersen now finds that the exact composition of the government basis will have to await the result of the coming election.

The cause of Gert Petersen's obvious irritation is the statements on the part of Jens Thoft, defense policy spokesman, to the effect that it will be impossible to conclude a defense policy agreement with the Social Democratic Party.

Heat Stroke

"If Jens Thoft can makes such a statement, it is bound to be due to the warm weather. It is far too early to make any statements on the possibilities of concluding a defense policy agreement between the Social Democratic Party and the Socialist People's Party. The Social Democratic Party has made big shifts in its defense policy. Actually, we have lately found the Conservatives to be very frightened about the notes emanating from the Social Democratic Party about a defensive defense," says Gert Petersen.

"I certainly do not want to rule out the possibility that a defense policy agreement may be concluded between the Social Democratic Party and us. But our conditions are clear. That is to say, cuts in the military grants and, as far as possible, removal of the offensive weapons, F-16 and the submarines," says Gert Petersen.

Jes Lund Performing on a Slack Rope

He recently reprimanded the finance policy spokesman, Jes Lunde, because he had gone further than the party program in his statements on the economic policy of a Social Democratic-Socialist People's government.

From the beginning, the Social Democratic Party has rejected the possibility of negotiations on the coming government's policy prior to the elections to the Folketing. Only when the final election results are known, may negotiations begin.

7262
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SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S PARTY MP ATTACKS SDP APPROACH TO GOVERNMENT

Copenhagen INFORMATION in Danish 28 Jul 86 p 1

[Article by Jens Holme; first paragraph is INFORMATION introduction]

[Text] The Socialist People's Party [SF] is concerned but not disturbed about the understanding between the government and the Social Democrats on security policy.

"This is simply an extension of the symbolic and concrete approaches the Social Democrats are currently making to the nonsocialist parties. This is an expression of the power conflict and irresolution characteristic of the Social Democratic Party today. Plus a desire to play a role as the major party that can have its cake and eat it too, unifying all the people--whether they are for or against nuclear weapons."

That was SF member Pelle Voigt's assessment of the rapprochement that has apparently taken place between the government party representatives and the Social Democrats on Folketing's interim committee on Denmark's security policy which is revising the so-called Dyvig report in an effort to clarify Danish security policy in the future.

The committee is scheduled to issue a report just before Christmas. And according to the newspaper LAND OG FOLK, which has come into possession of a number of working documents from the committee, the government and the Social Democrats are about to reach an agreement on several disputed security policy issues, including the general detente policy, the NATO reinforcement agreements and the exclusion of nuclear weapons.

By and large the Social Democrats are said to have accepted the proposals of the committee's chairman, Conservative Knud Ostergaard. This was confirmed by Pelle Voigt, who is a member of the committee.

But he stressed that this is hardly a question of a "major capitulation by the Social Democrats" and he found it hard to believe that the government parties would accept the substance of the resolution passed on 3 May 1984 by the security policy majority in Folketing, made up of SF, the Social Democrats, the Left-Socialists [VS] and the Radical Liberals, which spelled out the Danish position on a number of international arms control proposals. Pelle

Voigt did think however that there is a prospect that the four government parties might lend their support to the recommendation of a nuclear test ban.

Some Agreement Preferable to Complete Disagreement

SDP security policy spokesman Lasse Budtz did not expect a big security policy compromise either.

"There are approximately 12 major problems in the area of security policy and if we can agree with the government on eight of them or so, it will be better than disagreeing on all 12," he told LAND OG FOLK.

The points that might be difficult to agree on, according to Lasse Budtz, are: a Nordic nuclear-free zone, a ban on the deployment of short-range and medium-range missiles, a freeze on nuclear weapons and the previously mentioned nuclear test ban and the ruling out of a pre-emptive use of nuclear weapons.

In contrast to Pelle Voigt, Radical Liberal Niels Helveg Petersen saw nothing alarming in an agreement between the Social Democrats and the government on several points involved in the work of the committee.

"Folketing's work on security policy is currently undergoing a good and useful process. It is much better that the parties are trying to reach some agreement instead of leaving security policy to be decided by a series of parliamentary resolutions," Niels Helveg Petersen told RITZAUS BUREAU.

Pelle Voigt characterized the Social Democrats' concessions to the government's security policy position as irritating but not disturbing.

"The Social Democrats believe this will strengthen their position. But I think the people have become so aware of their maneuvers that it will have the opposite effect."

6578
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POLITICAL DENMARK

JØRGENSEN DENIES PLANS TO STEP DOWN AS SDP LEADER

Copenhagen BØRSENS NYHEDSMAGASIN in Danish 18 Jul 85 pp 40-42

[Article by John Wagner]

[Text] The chairman of the Social Democratic Party, former Prime Minister Anker Jørgensen, apparently finds that the best defense is an attack.

The poll rendered on the preceding pages shows that the voters have little confidence in the Social Democratic government alternative. But "that is an evaluation which conflicts with the facts," says Anker Jørgensen in a comment on the statement that the voters have more confidence in the government than in the ability of the Social Democratic Party to solve the balance of payments problem.

Altogether, former Prime Minister Anker Jørgensen prefers to attack the government to answering questions how the Social Democratic Party (and the Socialist People's Party) intend to solve the economic problems. "The nonsocialist model has become bankrupt," says Anker Jørgensen without being impressed by the results of the government.

In this interview, he confirms indirectly that the Social Democratic Party does not want to undertake the government responsibility if the party loses seats in the next election. In any circumstances, when a general election is called, he will issue a statement to the effect that a Social Democratic Party will not devalue the krone.

Anker Jørgensen rejects rumors from his own Folketing group to the effect that he would be planning to step down as chairman of his party in the fall. "That is a rumor," he says, adding that he is chairman and a candidate for the post of prime minister--also in the next election, regardless whether it will take place in the fall of 1986 or in the fall of 1987. At the same time, he refers to Svend Auken as "an extremely excellent candidate" for the post of chairman of the party.

BØRSENS NYHEDSMAGASIN: What are your comments on the claim that only 29 percent of the voters find that the Social Democratic Party has greater ability than the government to solve the economic problems?

Anker Jørgensen: That there are also 30 percent of the voters who say that we are equally good. I do not believe that our credibility as an alternative depends on whether the voters find that we are at present able to solve the problems better than the government. When the election comes, their positions will, to a great extent, also depend on who is best at securing the social balance in the economic policy.

I am, therefore, gratified that as many as 45 percent of the voters find that our party is better able to safeguard the social balance. That is a marked majority.

On the other hand, I find it incredible that 41 percent of the voters still believe in the claims of the Four-Leaf-Clover government that it can solve the balance of payments problem. I respect the fact that the voters believe this. That is a political problem for the Social Democratic Party. But we cannot for a moment doubt the fact that it is an evaluation that is in conflict with the facts. The balance of payments was not in equilibrium when we were in power, but it certainly is in total disequilibrium now.

The government ought to have lost its credibility considering the fact that it has been maintaining for several years that there would be an improvement the next month and the next month and the next month. Most recently, Jyske Bank has published a prognosis, saying that the deficit will also increase this year.

BØRSENS NYHEDSMAGASIN: It is, however, a fact that only one-third of the Social Democratic Party's own voters find that you have greater ability to solve the balance of payments problem than the government.

Anker Jørgensen: It is disappointing, but the only comment that I can make on it is that it is in conflict with the facts. We did not solve the problem but we were better at keeping it away than this government. Both the balance of payments deficit and not least the foreign debt have increased considerably more under this government than during our time in power. And that is under a government, the main object of which is to do away with these very deficits.

Well, O.K., the voters have a different conception of developments. What is the explanation? I believe that Schluter's optimism has disguised part of the seriousness of the problems of the government.

Historically, We Have Been Better at Creating Employment

BØRSENS NYHEDSMAGASIN: It must also be discouraging for you that only 26 percent of the voters find that your party has greater ability than the government in solving the unemployment problem?

Anker Jørgensen: I can only prove that, historically, we have been better at creating employment. But I recognize that the government has been aided by international business trends. The result has been that there are 20,000 less unemployed than 4 years ago.

That is a too poor result in view of the fact that the government has been riding on the crest of a wave, whereas we had to govern in a 100 percent emergency situation. At the time, oil cost up to 40 dollars per barrel. Today, on can get it for 10 dollars. During the last 12 months, the price of our imports of raw materials has dropped by 28 percent. That is a gift to the government. But it has totally wasted the greatest opportunities ever.

I must say that Schluter has been good at selling his policy, but the quality of the article he is selling is too inferior. That was not apparent during the first, the second and perhaps not either during the third year of the Schluter government. But the figures are now becoming clearer and easier to grasp, and they show that things have not become the least bit better. Well, a bit as far as the employment situation is concerned, but otherwise things are getting increasingly worse.

BØRSENS NYHEDSMAGASIN: You cannot deny the fact that the government has removed the deficit on the national budget.

Anker Jørgensen: No, but that has happened because the government carried through the real interest tax which we proposed but which the government parties absolutely refused to agree to before they themselves came into power. The real interest tax provides the government with additional revenues of 13 billion kroner. To this come 14 billion kroner which the government has transferred from the municipal and county treasury departments to the Treasury. And, in addition, they have carried through major social cutbacks.

The economic policy pursued by the government, therefore, is not successful if one takes into consideration foreign business trends. On the contrary. Allow me to mention a couple of examples:

All comparable countries have of recent years experienced an improvement in their balances of payments. Only Greece, Turkey and Denmark have experienced a deterioration. The rate of inflation is low, indeed, but, then, this is the case in all other countries. Interest rates in other countries have declined by 1 to 2 percent, while it has increased by 1 to 2 percent in Denmark. The tax pressure, too, has increased, which, incidentally, we do not blame the government for. On the other hand, we are angry that another increase in the rate of employment is likely. And what is the situation, as far as stock prices are concerned? They have declined more in Denmark than in all other OECD countries during the past few years.

BØRSENS NYHEDSMAGASIN: Stock prices have declined because there has been, and still is, a fear of a change of government.

Anker Jørgensen: That is a claim which I believe to be irrelevant. That uncertainty, of course, also exists in countries such as West Germany and Great Britain. The truth is that the government has got nothing to be proud of. The whole thing has been one big trick, though cleverly carried through. If one takes into consideration the favorable business trends, the so-called recovery is an illusion. The nonsocialist model has gone bankrupt.

"The Government Tells the Voters That They Have Solved the Problems"

BØRSENS NYHEDSMAGASIN: How would the Social Democratic Party have solved the balance of payments problem?

Anker Jørgensen: I have never said that it will be easy. I have merely objected to the government telling the voters that it has solved the problems when the opposite is the case.

First: We recognize the need for a tight economic policy. It is necessary to exercise restraints, as far as salaries and wages are concerned, but it cannot be right to keep down salary and wage incomes, while other incomes increase. And the method is wrong. We also intend to pursue an incomes policy but not a wage and salary dictation policy. We shall seek to achieve an understanding among the parties in the labor market and shall supplement the incomes policy by a pensions reform and surplus distribution. Those two reforms alone will guarantee even very large savings and will ensure the necessary investments.

Second: We cannot afford allowing the public sector to explode, but we do not want to participate in cutbacks the way this government has done it. It is objectionable to force through savings within the health sector and within the area of daily unemployment benefits, so that it will directly be the sick, the unemployed and pensioners who will be paying for the excessive consumption of the high income groups.

Therefore, when studying the poll published by BØRSENS NYHEDSMAGASIN, one also must note that the confidence in the government is limited--not least when it comes to safeguarding the social balance. It is quite possible that the government, on the average, achieves better marks than the Social Democratic Party, but a comparison of this poll with the current opinion polls will show that the government parties have not been gaining ground during the last year. On the contrary.

BØRSENS NYHEDSMAGASIN: Nor has the Social Democratic Party!

Anker Jørgensen: No, we have had difficulty holding on to the 31.6 percent we got in 1984. And yet: We gained additional support in the municipal elections in November of last year, even if all of the opinion polls taken before the elections indicated the opposite.

If we have so far not scored any gains in the opinion polls, the reason is probably that the government's policy is so markedly nonsocialist and antisocial that the voters react very strongly--also even if Erik Ninn-Hansen and some politicians of the Liberal Party claim that it is not conservative enough. I find, of course, that it is wrong of them to react in such a way that they vote for parties to the left of the Social Democratic Party. But that is a reaction right now which need not be as strong in the next election.

BØRSENS NYHEDSMAGASIN: In any circumstances, the fact that you have not been able to exploit your period in opposition to achieve more support among the voters is bound to worry you?

Anker Jørgensen: It is bound to worry the government that, following a 'success,' as it itself calls it, and aided by favorable external business trends, the government is not even able to hold on to its majority.

BØRSENS NYHEDSMAGASIN: In other words, the difficulties of the government are the comfort of the Social Democratic Party?

Anker Jørgensen: Well , anybody may become badly off--well, joking apart. I still believe that we shall get a better election result than the opinion polls indicate.

BØRSENS NYHEDSMAGASIN: What will happen after the election if the Social Democratic Party and the Socialist People's Party will get the majority, despite a Social Democratic setback?

Anker Jørgensen: I do not want to pretend to be a prophet--I can only say that it is of paramount importance for the Social Democratic Party to gain additional support. In order for us to undertake the responsibility to solve the economic problems, it will be necessary for us to be strong enough to do it. That is why we have to obtain additional support.

BØRSENS NYHEDSMAGASIN: Will the Social Democratic Party decline to undertake the government responsibility if it is weakened in relation to the Socialist People's Party?

Anker Jørgensen: You will not get a more precise answer than that it is absolutely necessary for the Social Democratic Party to become further strengthened.

The interesting thing is, incidentally, that the entire summer debate concerns the government alternative which will take over once the government is unseated--not if the government is unseated. One would actually think that it was already a fact that we and the Socialist People's Party will be forming a government together.

BØRSENS NYHEDSMAGASIN; Is it not?

Anker Jørgensen: It is definitely a possibility, but it is also clear that letting the Social Democratic Party and the Socialist People's Party form a government together is not without problems. In such a cooperation it is extremely important to be economically responsible. Jes Lunde's statements to BØRSENS NYHEDSMAGASIN 2 weeks ago seem to indicate increasing responsibility. I welcome that.

BØRSENS NYHEDSMAGASIN: Many Social Democrats are of the opinion that the Socialist People's Party, when it comes to it, is not able to 'deliver the goods.'

Anker Jørgensen: The Socialist People's Party has never tried anything else than being in the dual role where they may hug us warmly while biting our legs. They have always belonged to the Left, shown their Red flags and us their white hands. The hammock effect has been very great, which we now see reflected in the opinion polls.

I Do not Want for the Socialist People's Party to Become Bigger--at Our Cost

BØRSENS NYHEDSMAGASIN: What is the natural size of the Socialist People's Party?

Anker Jørgensen: I want to leave this question to the voters to answer. But I do not want for the Socialist People's Party to become any larger--at the cost of the Social Democratic Party. That cannot obtain us the majority either.

BØRSENS NYHEDSMAGASIN: When will the next election take place?

Anker Jørgensen: If Jyske Bank will be right in its predictions of a new record-high balance of payments deficit, I will not rule out the possibility that Schluter will get busy issuing writs for an election in the fall--despite all statements to the contrary. He probably then hopes to be able to survive on the basis of all of the illusions which he himself has conjured forth about how well things are going. But they are not.

BØRSENS NYHEDSMAGASIN: When writs are issued for an election, will you issue a statement to the effect that the rate of exchange of the krone remains firm, the way Poul Schluter and Henning Christophersen did it prior to the change of government in 1982?

Anker Jørgensen: Indeed, it has been issued now. The krone rate of exchange will remain unchanged. We have no interest in a krone which fluctuates all the time. If adjustments are to take place, this will have to take place in cooperation with the other countries within the EMS.

BØRSENS NYHEDSMAGASIN: Your fellow party member, former Minister of Economic Affairs Ivar Nørgaard, said 2 weeks ago that the krone rate of exchange ought to follow a basket of currencies, first and foremost the D-mark.

Anker Jørgensen: My comment is that a Social Democratic government will not devalue the krone.

BØRSENS NYHEDSMAGASIN: Do you intend to issue an advance statement to that effect?

Anker Jørgensen: That is implied in our position. I know that we will be faced with that question once writs have been issued for an election. And I will answer the way I have done it: the krone rate of exchange remains firm. That is my statement now and when writs have been issued for an election.

BØRSENS NYHEDSMAGASIN: Prior to the summer recess of the Folketing, many members of your Folketing group said that you would probably withdraw as party chairman and thus as candidate for the post of prime minister at the annual meeting of the party in September.

Anker Jørgensen: That is a rumor. I am chairman, and it is not up to the participants in the annual meeting to elect a new chairman. Only the congress has the authority to do that. It was therefore, once again a question of unfounded rumors.

BØRSENS NYHEDSMAGASINÆ Will you be the prime minister candidate of the Social Democratic Party in the next election, whether it will take place in the fall of 1986 or in the fall of 1987?

Anker Jørgensen: Yes.

BØRSENS NYHEDSMAGASIN: Do you agree with the 50 percent of the Social Democratic voters who in a recent poll pointed to Svend Auken as your natural successor?

Anker Jørgensen: I find Svend Auken an altogether excellent representative for the Social Democratic Party. I have myself supported his election for deputy chairman. He will be a most excellent candidate when it becomes topical for me to step down.

7262
CSOÆ 3613/178

RADICAL LIBERAL PARTY IN FEUD OVER STANCE TOWARD SF-SDP

Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 16 Jul 86 p 7

[Article by Ole Lorenzen]

[Text] Circles within the Radical Liberal Party are now looking forward to a different government, finding that a government composed of the Social Democratic Party and the Socialist People's Party may be the best solution.

The internal debate on support for the nonsocialist government thus flares up anew. Over the weekend, Niels Helveg Petersen, leader of the Radical Liberal Party, warned strongly against an SF-SDP government, which he referred to as being politically harmful.

The question of an SF-SDP government is discussed in an editorial in the most recent issue of the Radical Liberal debate journal. A number of prominent members of the Radical Liberal Party stand behind the journal.

Severe Criticism of Government

The article criticizes the government for not wanting to make the necessary decisions which may correct Denmark's completely disastrous economic situation.

"That is why there is reason to be gratified that there are now prospects of a change of government because the Social Democratic Party will obtain the majority together with the Socialist People's Party after a coming election. That means that we may get a new government which will be able to make the decisions which the present government does not want to make," it says in the article.

One of the publishers of the journal, Sven Skovman, tells AKTUELT that RADICAL REVY will be an unprejudiced debate journal for members of the Radical Liberal Party.

"We find that our party will have to take a position on the debate on a government composed of the Social Democratic Party and the Socialist People's Party and not just reject the idea with reference to the mistakes which the two parties committed last time we had a Red majority. There is no reason to believe that either the Social Democratic Party or the Socialist People's Party will commit the same mistakes," says Sven Skovmand.

"In any circumstances, we have to discuss the situation thoroughly so that we are ready when we get into it," he adds.

Socialist People's Party Will Have to Participate

The editorial goes on to say that a Social Democratic minority government supported by the Socialist People's Party and possibly the Radical Liberal Party will hardly be an advantage to the Radical Liberal Party.

"Having the Socialist People's Party outside the government will make it almost impossible for the Social Democratic Party to pursue its tight policy. But there is also another reason why the Radical Liberal Party ought to want the participation of the Socialist People's Party in the government. The reason is simply that, in a vast number of areas, we have more in common with them than with any other party."

More Intense Debate

That applies primarily to the foreign policy and security policy areas and with regard to the areas of the environment and energy.

Sven Skovmand says that the editorial was written prior to the statement by Niels Helveg Petersen during the weekend. He rejects that it may actually be a question of recreating the Radical Liberal revolt in the fall of 1984 in connection with the agreement between the government and the Radical Liberal Party on job offers.

"However, with the journal, we are preparing for a more intense debate. A debate which we will strengthen prior to the party's national congress in September," Sven Skovmand tells AKTUELT.

7262
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TWO SDP LEADERS, JORGENSEN DIVIDED OVER COALITION WITH SF

Former Political Spokesman Opposes

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 23 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by Morten Larsen]

[Text] "It is evident that the present government bloc is so firmly constructed that a change of government will only be possible if, following an election, the Social Democratic Party forms the majority together with the Socialist People's Party and possibly the Left Socialist Party. It is also clear that the Social Democratic Party will seek to form a government, if at all possible, and thus irrespective of our number of seats."

With these words in a feature article in INFORMATION, the finance policy spokesman of the Social Democratic Party, Mogens Camre, yesterday spoke his mind, dissociating himself from his party chairman, Anker Jørgensen. He has repeatedly stressed increased support among the electorate as one of the prerequisites for the party's ability to return to power.

At the same time, Mogens Camre rejects a government coalition with the Socialist People's Party. The viewpoints of the Socialist People's Party on how to solve the economic balance problems, the party's fear of technology and, first and foremost, the differences in the positions on defense policy issues render a government cooperation unfeasible.

"There is a need for a cooperation and an understanding between the Socialist People's Party and the Social Democratic Party, which may become the political motive power. But the Social Democratic Party wants to adhere to the position that we do not want a bloc policy, based on a narrow majority with the Socialist People's Party," says Mogens Camre.

He states as his reason for this viewpoint that in order to find tenable solutions to the major problems, other parties will have to be involved beyond the two parties, which may get 51 percent of the seats.

"That is why the Socialist People's Party may very well forget all about a cooperation with the Social Democratic Party on the basis of the program for the "first 100 days of the labor majority on which a number of undoubtedly well-intentioned school teachers, secondary school teachers and social workers of the Socialist People's Party are at present working. The Social Democratic Party does not need any supportive educators, and, on the basis of the reports which we have seen so far, the program is such that any government wanting to use it as its basis will not have to make any other programs, for it would not live for more than the 100 days," Mogens Camre writes.

He refers to the program of the Socialist People's Party as poison for the optimism and confidence within the business sector which is necessary for any success, enumerating the reactions abroad and at home to a government coalition between the Social Democratic Party and the Socialist People's Party as the major obstacle to its success. A declining exchange rate, an increase in the interest rate, a foreign exchange drain and investment stop will be the consequence, accompanied by "certain unpredictable political reactions."

Erling Olsen Agrees

One of the thinkers of the right wing of the Social Democratic Party, former Minister of Housing Erling Olsen, states that he is largely in agreement with Mogens Camre.

"What is now needed are structural changes, and they can only be made by way of broad agreements, not by a small majority dominating a large majority. We do not intend to repeat the mistakes of the Four-Leaf-Clover government and create confrontation in reverse. What Denmark needs is cooperation across the center," he says.

Erling Olsen says that he and Mogens Camre have "been discussing things a good deal."

"We have to spend our time prior to the election in developing our own programs, and after the election we shall see who will want to participate in the implementation of as much as possible of our programs and what they will want for it. If it then turns out that the Socialist People's Party will accommodate us the most, the Socialist People's Party will have to be rewarded for it," Erling Olsen tells BERLINGSKE TIDENDE.

In the areas requiring radical structural changes, he wants the cooperation of the big nonsocialist parties in the Folketing.

In the left wing of the Social Democratic Party, the chairman of the Equality Board, Helle Degn, warns against sticking to the terms for a government change.

"What one has to evaluate is which policy the Social Democratic Party can get through. We shall only be able to see that once the composition of seats of the new Folketing is ready," she says.

Helle Degn: Social Democratic Party Will Have to Be Strengthened

"I find it very important for the Social Democratic Party to be reinforced, but we shall otherwise examine the possibilities for carrying through essential items of our policy program. One has got to find out about things first before forming an opinion whether to undertake the government responsibility," Helle Degn establishes.

She says that the municipal elections and the polls of the last six months indicate that Danish voters are of the opinion that there is a need for a change, and she would like for "essential elements in the policy of the future government to be based on this."

Helle Degn finds it "very interesting" seeing the way the parties to the left of the Social Democratic Party are approaching the Social Democratic Party--but also how the middle parties in Danish politics will behave after the election.

"The polarization on the nonsocialist side may be too much of a strain on the middle parties, the Christian People's Party and the Center Demorats, and there are also tensions among the Radical Liberals. That is why one has to be very cautious in forming an opinion already at this stage on what may become the outcome after an election.

Jørgensen: Cooperation Still Possible

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 23 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by Morten Larsen]

[Text] The chairman of the Social Democratic Party, Anker Jørgensen, refers to the feature article by Mogens Camre as "interesting."

"He is a little too rash in reaching his conclusions," Anker Jørgensen adds.

"Even if I agree with Camre that there is reason to be skeptical toward the Socialist People's Party and their economic plans, I nevertheless find that something is about to happen in that party which causes one not to rule out the possibility of entering into a cooperation with them. One may, for example, see that when Jes Lund has given his opinion. As far as he is concerned, it will then be a question of a responsible position. One, therefore, cannot rule it out.

"Are you of the opinion that one cannot rule out the possibility that following a change of government, the Social Democratic Party will only be cooperating with parties to the left?"

"That is something else. We find that it will be a good thing if we get a majority consisting of the Social Democratic Party and the Socialist People's Party. But that does not mean that we shall not be open for cooperation with other parties. I have said this many times--among other things, in my Constitution Day speech.

In view of the fact that the nonsocialist parties, to such a great extent, have confined themselves to the right, one must say that it will be an important thing for us to get that majority, and when we get it, it will be important for us not to shut out other parties which might have reasonable and sensible positions."

[Question] Do you regard the majority to the left as the means of opening the nonsocialist bloc?

[Answer] Yes, one might say that.

[Question] You have previously said that the Social Democratic Party should not undertake the government responsibility unless the party gains additional strength in the election compared to the party's present situation?

[Answer] I have appealed to those we normally consider Social Democratic voters to vote for the Social Democratic Party, for it is important for us to gain additional strength in the election in order for the Social Democratic Party to take on the responsibility. That is what I have said. And that remains not only mine but also the party's position.

I do not want to go further into this. I have explained it many times before, and there is nothing more to be added than what I have said now. It is an appeal.

[Question] Camre writes in his feature article that the Social Democratic Party must accept the government power when the party can get it--irrespective of any gains in an election.

[Answer] Let Mogens write what he wants to in that connection.

[Question] You do not agree with him?

[Answer] At any rate, not on this point.

[Question] Do you believe that he is mistaken?

[Answer] I have no more comments on that.

Paper Comments on Division

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 23 Jul 86 p 10

[Editorial: "Terrifying Visions"]

[Text] Exchange rates will drop sharply, the krone bonds will return home, the interest rate will increase, there will be an outflow of foreign currency, private investments will to a standstill, unpredictable political reactions will be started. All these unfortunate things will hit the country simultaneously.

Who has written this? That is, in fact, Mogens Camre. Not because somebody has forced him to do so but entirely voluntarily and as a comment on the heated debate on a so-called labor majority which, at present, is taking place in the columns of the daily newspaper INFORMATION.

There are many correct observations in Camre's commentary. He rightfully points out that the Social Democratic Party is at present handicapped by being without any actual influence, while the Socialist People's Party, on the other hand, has the great advantage of being without influence now as previously. Equally rightfully, he points out that the labor concept has gradually become mutilated, not least by the Socialist People's Party's "undoubtedly well-intentioned efforts on the part of school teachers, secondary school teachers and social workers, who at present are working on a program for 'the first 100 days of the labor majority.'"

However, Mogens Camre does not answer the question whom one is actually to listen to at present within the Social Democratic Party. While the party chairman, Anker Jørgensen, talks about the Social Democratic Party only being able to form a government if it gains additional seats in the Folketing in an election, Camre says that the Social Democratic Party should seize every opportunity, under any circumstances, of forming a government. While Karl Hjortnæs in the very same newspaper suggested that if the occasion should arise, the Socialist People's Party should form a minority government, Camre describes how a left-wing adventure may become the beginning of 10 years of nonsocialist rule.

Mogens Camre is not to be blamed for having displayed a considerable amount of realistic sense in this context. But the Social Democrats will gradually have to recognize the problem, not only to the party itself but to the entire political climate caused by such different, and mutually contradictory signals from apparently influential Social Democrats. The immediate result will be that also in the coming Folketing session, the Social Democratic Party will be largely without influence. That is intolerable. The more long-term effect will be that the country's largest party will be approaching a dissolution, as far as positions are concerned. That is a bit more difficult to take, for there is an actual need for a number of political solutions to have the breadth that can only be achieved, provided nearly half of the country's voters are not put backstage while the elected actors stagger on the political stage.

Disagreement on Municipal Funds

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 23 Jul 86 p 10

[Editorial: "On the Subject"]

[Text] In the absence of natural summer heat, the Socialist People's Party has tried to increase the temperature of the political climate by suggesting to the Social Democratic Party that they jointly ignore the framework agreement entered into with the Ministry of Interior concerning expenditures in 1986. The philosophy is that the parties, after all, will jointly get the government power, and subsequently there will be no major limitations to the expenditures, let alone any fines for exceeding the ceiling for expenditures.

The Social Democratic Party has rejected their grand offer on the formal grounds that the prospects of a change of government are rather uncertain but, hopefully, also on the basis of an actually agonizing doubt that it would be a fortunate thing for the society from an economic point of view if the expenditures of the municipalities and the counties would be allowed to grow without any restraints.

The move on the part of the Socialist People's Party may appear as a comment on Mogens Camre's analysis of a party which, despite persistent efforts on the part of a few, is unable to get the better of the dream world conceived by somewhat preoccupied and, at least, not very close-to-earth theorists.

7262
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WORLD PEACE CONGRESS CHAIRMAN GIVES VIEWS

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 27 Jul 86 Sec III p 3

[Article by Virtus Schade: "Peace Champion"; first paragraph is BERLINGSKE TIDENDE introduction]

[Text] "Your life work can be summed up like this: idiot for peace," one letter to Hermod Lannung stated. Other letters suggested that he is a traitor. Virtus Schade visited the controversial chairman of the World Peace Congress on the peaceful island of Bornholm.

"One must learn to know stones. Each stone has a soul. They must stand in a certain way. I have learned that from the people of Bornholm," said Hermod Lannung.

He is halfway between 90 and 91 and his knees will no longer completely obey his brain, but "one has a fund of experiences that are not entirely without significance."

A stone is beautiful in itself and Lannung has placed several unique specimens on the grounds of Hellebjerg House near Randkloveskaret and Ostermarie on Bornholm. He has "played around" with some of them and turned them into chairs and tables, some just stand by themselves and look beautiful and some express his philosophy of life and form a wall made up of a collection of stones, which by their very existence illustrate one of his major tenets, that "small things play a certain part"--as long as there are a lot of them.

One of the small things is the World Peace Congress of which he is chairman, an event that will take place in Bella Center this fall if the necessary 2.4 million kroner can be found. Half the rent has already been paid, but there are many other expenses and although other countries are willing to provide funds, he wants most of the funding to come from Denmark. He himself has already provided 100,000 kroner for this purpose from one of the funds he has been able to set up as a result of his activities during a long life and his modest lifestyle and he will probably contribute more. Each of the delegates from as many countries in the world as possible will also pay 500 kroner for participating. But there is a way to go before the goal is reached.

However Lannung is used to reaching his goals. And he hopes to make his "small" contribution to the big superordinate goal called "peace," for what good will it do us human beings to win the whole world over to the cause of social progress and human rights if a nuclear war blows the world out from under us or poisons the atmosphere over our heads?

Age a Good Guarantee

The 90-year-old Lannung has been maligned and accused of many things. In the mail on that day in July there was a letter with a signature and an address that told him: "Your life work can be summed up like this: idiot for peace." That kind of thing can be dismissed with a shrug, but there are also more serious people who suggest that he is a traitor to his country and the western world, that he is naive and a little (if not a lot) too friendly with the Russians. But he himself says that his age alone should be the biggest guarantee, for what can a 90-year-old who does not even believe in an afterlife expect to gain? There is nothing in it for him, he has no "fingers in the pie."

His Bornholm guest book includes the names of Ralph Bunch and Osten Unden, both of whom fished for salmon in his private harbor. His 20 years on the Council of Europe and 20 years at the United Nations have given him international respectability and respect. He was a leader in ending Greenland's colonial status and today he can tell "high-ranking and influential people" in the Soviet Union that "it would be valuable and mean a great deal to the external image of the Soviet Union if a worthy political solution could be found to the Afghan problem." He knows that even representatives of great powers are sensitive and can be affected by a choice of words, so that is all one can get him to say--officially.

But with regard to the "little" things, he once told a Korean representative when the leader of the South Korean opposition was sentenced to death that the leader should be pardoned, not just for his own sake but especially for the sake of the country's image, and he was later told that "it goes without saying that your contribution was of some importance." He had a similar experience with regard to a condemned Iraqi. So why shouldn't this peace congress also make a small contribution to world peace? Each stone is needed to build a wall.

Arm in Arm With History

A July day in Randklove involves telephone calls back and forth between the office of the congress at 34 Kompagnistraede and the chairman and opening the mail, but it also involves protecting a little piece of Bornholm, the view from this house of Gudhjem and the Baltic Sea. No one knows how long he will live, but that does not mean one has a right to sit with folded hands.

Hermod Lannung experienced the October Revolution at close hand. He traveled as a kind of "courier of the Czar" (more precisely of Lening, but in particular of the Danish--and the Russian--Red Cross) across the Russian nation from Moscow to Kiev and back. He brought with him 8,000 pounds of sugar, eggs and confidential personal effects and had to talk people who wanted to shoot him on the spot into letting his special car pass through unscathed. He carried his valuable cargo of sugar by sled across the places where the railroad bridges had been burned out. (One can read all about this in the National Archives and perhaps in the memoirs he does not have time to work on now because it requires a lot of time to get the congress off the ground.)

If one takes a walk with him on this July day when the wiry little figure strides up and down the 32-meter slope from the impressive summer house to the considerably more impressive Baltic Sea, it is like having the honor of strolling arm in arm with a piece of modern history.

Congress in His Hands

And this piece of history says: "You do not have to state this as your own opinion or as that of the newspaper, but present it as my opinion, in my words, that I hold this congress in my hands, there is no dominance by either East or West and neither East nor West will be singled out for special censure. I will not allow the congress to be broken up over such questions as whether one minority or another can be represented on the delegation from their own country. These people can be part of western, of Nordic, delegations and there is no reason why Afghanistan and Poland and Czechoslovakia and Nicaragua cannot be discussed."

The day is peaceful, there is not "such an awful lot of mail," as there was the day before. Jenny Marsbjerg from Lemvig, his housekeeper, has dug up some new potatoes which are as small as the cherries also provided by the garden and there are blennies, which the people of Bornholm do not eat but throw back into the water. There is also Russian cognac (the kind with Mount Ararat on the label), but only for the company. He himself does not smoke or drink, there is work to be done. He also has to climb along the cliffs, preserve the outlook for the future and if the world cannot be reformed or saved, a small attempt must be made to turn the course of developments, for that is a good beginning.

The man who followed Lenin's bier through the snowclad streets of Moscow and stood at the side of Lenin's family when the great man was "laid to rest" on display in the famous portico has, because of that fact, just a little more influence in the land where Lenin is still revered and he does not think the Americans who consistently supported him in his years at the United Nations have lost confidence in him. He dreams of having young Kennedy as the "keynote speaker" at the congress, but young Gandhi, by virtue of his mother's contributions to peace initiatives, could also be a good choice. A great many political and religious organizations from Japan will attend and many good promises have come in from the United States. The Soviet Union is participating (the public has been left in no doubt about that) and he has not given up hope that China or Israel will attend.

He believes that the days of the unilateral communist peace congress are in the past. The Soviet Union does not want a repetition of the murder of 20 million citizens and it needs its resources for food and housing, not for nuclear weapons; besides he believes in Gorbachev and his changed signals. The 90-year-old man draws his knowledge and his belief from regular visits to Geneva, Vienna, Moscow and the United States. He travels alone unless there is a need for a "man with a typewriter" to accompany him. And when he has publicly stated that in this particular context peace comes before human rights, he can point to the fact that he organized human rights conferences in 1978, 1982 and 1985. But he will not exclude anyone by making demands, because:

"One cannot put on 'Hamlet' without the Prince of Denmark and in this context both the United States and the Soviet Union represent the prince."

He works from 7 in the morning until midnight. The key words for the conference are: dialogue, breadth, balance, constructiveness, creativity. His past is "having been one of the players for more than 70 years." His working style consists of frequent trips and writing constantly. His basic principle is openness. His interests: the past (from the Bronze Age dagger found on his grounds through the Skane conspiracy of 1658--the film manuscript has already been written--and the October Revolution to his involvement in the United Nations) and the future (without nuclear weapons). As well as the present, which involves not sitting with his hands folded in his lap and keeping up with the papers and periodicals. And not just removing stones from the road but also using them to build useful walls.

6578
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REPORTED REBELLION AGAINST ND LEADER

Athens TO VIMA in Greek 29 Jun 86 p 2

[Article by Mikhalis Dimitriou]

[Text] Last year it was with the slogan "unity in the party" that the chairman of the ND, K. Mitsotakis, responded (with "effectiveness") to the inner-party challenge of Kostis Stefanopoulos and the other deputies, some of whom formed the "Democratic Renewal" party.

In recent times, Mitsotakis has been putting forward on a regular basis the slogan "renewal in the party and in our proposals."

It seems that there are many purposes of this new slogan by Mitsotakis:

Firstly, the changes within the party after the municipal elections, which many regard as certain to occur, with the emerging champion being Georgios Rallis.

Secondly, the skillful "exploiting" of the mayoral candidacies of Miltiadis Evert, Andreas Andrianopoulos, and Sot. Kouvelas in Athens, Piraeus, and Salonica, who (as has emerged from their statements and initiatives) do not agree with the initial statements by Mitsotakis on the political significance of the municipal elections.

Thirdly, the "ideological coating" displayed by certain people chosen by Mitsotakis to posts in the central party machinery, who have provoked friction, complaints, and "rebellions." More and more, the so-called "purist Mitsotakis followers" appear to be dissatisfied by approaches and decisions made by Mitsotakis that concern them.

A recent characteristic case is the deputy and former minister of labor, K. Laskaris, who resigned from his post as a member of the four-membered Trade-union Policies Office.

For all these reasons, Mitsotakis is systematically propounding the view that "the party has begun to move on a renovative course," letting it be understood that the promoting or conversely the elbowing aside (as we will see) of deputies and party officers is linked to these "issues of principle."

There has been a clear turnabout, though not admitted, of course. In contrast to the assertion up to now that "the municipal elections have a political character and political consequences," Mitsotakis is now putting forward as the chief idea the notion that his party "is advancing a radically new conception on local self-government via the coming municipal elections." And furthermore, as Mitsotakis said last Wednesday, this institutional renovation constitutes the essence of what the ND has to offer to the Greek people via the campaign for the upcoming municipal elections. And this is the meaning of the political stamp that the ND is giving to the coming electoral confrontation.

It is a great distance from the petty-politics notion of "voting against PASOK" to putting maximum emphasis on this "institutional renewal." Even if the "renovative course" is not this, still one belated discovery by Mitsotakis is surely the need to adjust to a series of inner-party facts and to "ideologize" a number of choices and decisions.

The chief of these facts is said to be some problems that Mitsotakis has been facing recently from the so-called "purist Mitsotakis followers," and especially from those with political tenets traditionally on the Right. There are more than 10 formerly loyal deputies of his who have recently clashed with him or who have clearly manifested their discontent.

This fact has its historical background. As is known, the great friction that arose immediately after the electoral defeat of June 1985 was not only with the large group of the "renewal" forces, who at that time had rallied around Kostis Stefanopoulos (and who recently have been reported to be approaching Miltiadis Evert), but also with the deputies who had been vigorously active on behalf of the election of Mitsotakis to the leadership of the party. Among these were Giannis Boutos, Dionysis Livanos, and Dimitrios Nianias, who had supported Mitsotakis not as an "anti-Andreas" figure (as the "traditional rightists" had surmised) but in the hope that he would lead the party on a "center-right course" and in the direction of a party of principles, after the leadership of Evang. Averof.

This was followed by the arising differences with and criticisms of the decisions of Mitsotakis on the part of a number of his "loyal" deputies, not simply for narrowly personal reasons and matters of bossism, but also on issues of the more general operating of the party. In recent times there seem to have been quite a few of these.

For quite some time now, Giannis Kefalogiannis, chairman of the OKE [Parliamentary Task Group] on health and welfare, has been raising the problem of the downgrading of this parliamentary group and the non-existence of objective procedures in selecting mayoral candidates, officers in the central party mechanism, and so forth.

Anna Synodinou, following her dismissal from the Department of Women's Affairs, has been transformed into a sort of "Joan of Arc," in that at every meeting of a collective party organ she raises criticisms about the procedures which Mitsotakis adopts. At the last meeting of the ND Central Committee, Synodinou let loose the charge that the members of the Central Committee have been turned more or less into bit players, who "are informed of the party's decisions by the newspapers, without anyone asking their opinion." For some time now, Synodinou has been the most forceful example of those "true-blue" Mitsotakis supporters who have gone over to the opposition.

At times, notable deputies who were formerly "true-blue" or his conservative colleagues have expressed strong differences on issues of the functioning of the party; these have included Sotiris Papapolitis, Panagiotis Khatzinikolaou, Stefanos Manos, and Alexandros Papadongonas. In addition, some of his former "absolutely faithful" deputies such as Andonis Samaras, Stavros Dimas, and Nikos Anagnostopoulos (following the "disavowals" on his candidacy), Ioan. Palaiocrassas, and recently Sot. Kouvelas have begun to keep their distance from Mitsotakis.

The entourage of Mitsotakis believes that most of these "resentments and grumblings" are of a personal character and are circumstantial, and it asserts that the chairman of the ND wants to govern the party by making the most of all the officers and not only his friends. Certain former "Mitsotakis" followers reply to this argument that all the selections and decisions made by Mitsotakis so far (from the staffing of the secretariats to the choices for mayoral candidates) cannot be said to have been made using uniform criteria. They characterize these acts as disjointed, circumstantial, and rife with considerations of expediency.

This line of reasoning seems at bottom to be where one can find the causes for the resignation of K. Laskaris--formerly also a "true-blue Mitsotakis follower"--from the trade-union policies office, which he headed along with the deputies Sot. Kouvelas, Nikolaos Kleitos, and Dionysios Bekhrakis. After the new party "shake-up," this office was placed under the Trade-union Secretariat, to which Mitsotakis appointed as head the deputy general director of the party, Dion. Bekhrakis. The primary reason that led Laskaris to resign from the collective leadership of that office does not seem to have been the fact that he had Bekhrakis as a fellow member and at the same time as his superior. The main reason is said to be the intention of Mitsotakis (within the framework always of the general reforming of the party's union organizations) to minimize the influence of veteran unionists such as the former chairman of the ADEDY [Supreme Administrative Committee of Civil Servants], Mikhalis Papakostas.

On the basis of their own line of reasoning, the incessantly rebelling former "true-blue Mitsotakis followers" maintain that the chairman of the ND is elbowing them out in order to achieve--by the distribution of top party posts--the winning over of notable "Rallis" followers and "renewal" forces such as Vasilis Kondogiannopoulos, Andreas Andrianopoulos, Giorgos Souflias, Ar. Kalandzakos, and Apostolos Kratsas.

"For the sake of his new attachments he is abandoning the old ones" these same people emphasize with bitterness. And they maintain in this connection that these selections of Mitsotakis are not being made simply and solely because the above-mentioned persons and other deputies are young people with ideas and abilities, but from considerations of expediency. That is, that by using them Mitsotakis is trying to split the "Rallis" followers and to undermine any attempt to create some grouping around Georgios Rallis after the municipal elections.

For its own part, the entourage of Mitsotakis states that it knows that there has been some opposition from the direction of many "traditional rightist deputies and officers" who up to now had supported Mitsotakis, and it asserts that the objective of the leader is "to prepare the new leadership generation in the party." Of course, this is to be done in a way that is gradual, controlled, and with Mitsotakis occupying first place. In connection with the last precondition, the entourage of Mitsotakis explains that "new churches are built with the incorporation of old icons," and it asserts that the "course of renewal" (or the converting of former purists) will continue and will be expanded in the future. On the basis of this fact, it is certain that in the immediate future Mitsotakis will continue to depend on the faithfulness of the so-called "centrists" (with the most steadfast supporters being Dionysis, Aris Bouloukos, and Dim. Khondrokoukis) and certain of the newly elected deputies (foremost being I. Vasileiadis), but that he will experience lasting losses (rebellions, criticisms, and so forth) from those formerly faithful to him and from certain "Averof" followers.

It is not difficult to surmise how persuasive to the public the slogan of Mitsotakis on "an institutional renewal" may be in the municipal elections. Just as it is also easy to conclude that this slogan is a redefining of his original political strategy after the refusal of not only Miltiadis Evert and Andreas Andrianopoulos but also the former "purist" Sot. Kouvelas to embrace the theory of "confrontation all along the line." With much greater differences, Miltiadis Evert is promoting in a systematic way his own inner-party image as a candidate for mayor of Athens.

If the notion of this "renewal" may mean for Miltiadis Evert (as well as for Andreas Andrianopoulos) the advancing of certain new ideas and methods and--above all--moving away from the leadership methods practiced up to now, the notion of the "generation of successors within the party" means also the rallying together of all the forces of this faction--that is, the old demand for "unity," but now in other hands. From this viewpoint it is a distinctive fact that M. Evert is beginning to form his personal political staff out of officers of diverse "political backgrounds" and organizational experience, such as Kostas Sapsalis, Dim. Sioufas, Vas. Mikhaloliakos, Mikhalis Liapis, Angelos Moskhonas, and Sotiris Khatzigakis, while--following the cooperative effort with the "Liberal Party" (Stavros Xarkhakos, Terens Kouik, Panos Mazarakis)--the probabilities are enhanced for cooperation with the group of Giannis Averof.

In conclusion, if it is true that in the 1982 municipal elections the then head of the party, K. Mitsotakis, saw his own course of leadership made feasible, the 1985 municipal elections paved the way for his successors.

12114
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PAPER COMMENTS ON DISPUTE WITH U.S. OVER WHALING

Reykjavik MORGUNBLADID in Icelandic 29 Jul 86 p 28

[Editorial: "Standing Up For Our Rights"]

[Text] The decision of our government to impose a postponement on whaling until 20 August--until the American Department of Commerce withdraws its proposal to the president of the United States for economic sanctions--is a spineless one, to give it an appropriate name. We are not talking here about a question of whether whaling is or is not a justifiable activity, in the grand scheme. What we are talking about is high-handedness in the relations between a superpower and a small nation--two nations which have shared much profitable trade down through the decades. It is out of the question for us as Icelanders to tolerate it, if we are to maintain our dignity and our honor.

When the news first came out that the Department of Commerce had a proposal ready to petition the president of the United States on this matter, that Iceland be offered economic sanctions because of the whaling that goes on here, it seemed likely that these were the ideas of Department of Commerce officials only, which would quickly be put down. Since then it has become clear that the American government seems to be completely earnest about this [matter].
At least, we have not seen the State Department taking steps to stop these proposals, as we had expected that it would do. We should emphasize what was said in last Friday's editorial on these pages, that the cooperation between Iceland and the United States in security and defense matters and in the business arena have become so close in the past decades that it is almost incredible that the governing powers of that nation could even think of mentioning the words "economic sanctions" in connection with Iceland.

However, it has now become completely clear that those threats of the Department of Commerce of the United States to ask Reagan, the president of the United States, to impose economic sanctions on Iceland, were in utter earnest. It has even come to the point that our Icelandic government, in connection with the Foreign Ministry and the political parties, has made the decision to postpone whaling until the Department of Commerce of the United States stays its hand. Why? Why was it so urgent to keep this request from reaching the White House? It would have been much wiser for us Icelanders to call their bluff, and see whether the president of the United States was really prepared to impose economic sanctions on an ally and fellow member of NATO--on account of whaling!

This matter is not a grievous enough problem for us Icelanders that we need to subject ourselves to the will of the American government. It may well be that we can expect that fish buyers and consumers in the United States might stop buying our fish because of our whaling activities. That would be a real situation which we could not avoid recognizing and staring in the face. It could also happen that the Americans could demand of the Japanese not to buy whale meat from us. Those are the facts that we ought to face up to. The situation actually seems to be like what was presented on the front page news of today's MORGUNBLADID. But that is not the main issue at this stage in the game; the main issue is rather the actions of the American government. And it is just as well to have them face up to the political reality that will face them in their dealings with the Icelanders, and that they ask themselves whether they are ready to take steps so unheard of as economic sanctions against Iceland.

It is the opinion of many of those nations which trade with the United States these days that there is now greater caution in trade and diplomatic relations with other nations than previously. The Americans stand fast to the demands of their specific economic needs and their self-serving attitudes towards others. It may be that the situation that presents itself to us Icelanders in the whale issue right now and in the Rainbow issue awhile back is a symptom of this general policy of the Americans towards other nations. What would be best would be to have it become clear whether there will be a change on the part of the government of the United States in those friendly relations which been prevalent between us for decades. And where did the government of the United States get the license to take upon itself the highest position of authority in the interpretation of international agreements? Laws enacted by the Congress of the United States have no validity in Iceland.

Our government has made a decision which reveals a definite weakness in our relations with the Americans relative to the whaling issue. It changes nothing that this decision received the full support of the Foreign Affairs Committee and the various political parties here in Iceland. It is often the most ridiculous decisions that are made that everyone agrees on. We Icelanders ought to stand up for our rights in dealing with the American government just as we do with others. This government decision hardly does that.

The issue of whaling as a lawful activity, and the sale of whale by-products, is the other side of this coin, and there do exist differences of opinion among the nations about this. But it is not needful to argue those matters at this moment, as we turn our faces toward the west.

9584
CSO:3626/43

LABOR PARTY PAPER OPPOSES NONSOCIALISTS' CALL FOR FALL VOTE

Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 23 Jul 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Listen to Ueland!"]

[Text] The difference between a government and a caretaker government is that a caretaker government is in office on a terminable basis. A government that wants to govern can never be this.

It is in light of this that Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland several times has emphasized that the government in its work is basing itself on the fact that to begin with it must continue in office from now to the next general election in 1989. The government will at any time promote the policy it thinks is best suited to the situation the country is in. The strategy is to the effect of rebuilding Norway's economy and creating a basis for new growth in the next round. Forming a part of this is a deliberate staking on education, research and development. We must--independently of oil and gas--develop a stronger industry with more secure jobs. Although everyone must struggle to compensate for the problems which the Willoch government's abortive economic policy, together with the drop in oil prices, has created, there have been clear signals that the government will place the public health service and the municipal economy into a special category. There will be no belt tightening here.

The big economic problems the country is in call for broad political solutions. They call also for political stability. If there is anything the country does not need in this situation it is frequent changes in government. It is to the credit of Norway's democracy that we have managed to sustain a large degree of government stability in spite of a long period with minority governments. Frequent changes in government seldom--not to say never--create a basis for purposeful policies. The nation's ability to solve difficult problems, through so-called "unpopular measures" too, is reduced.

It is in light of this that we think that the three nonsocialist parties from the Willoch government should stop talking about a "fall open season" on the government before becoming united around a common policy which the three parties think is better suited to solving the country's problems than that which the Labor Party's government stands for. In our opinion this can be a demanding task, in any case, for the in-between parties. We have difficulty believing that in the Center Party and Christian People's Party it can actually be believed that these parties together with the Conservative Party and with acceptance by the Progressive Party can, in office, conduct a policy which is required for the purpose of making Norway's economy good again. And this is what is most important, not who might become prime minister, finance minister or foreign affairs minister in such a government--although it appears difficult enough to reach agreement on this, too.

We do not want to judge all nonsocialist politicians alike. Especially in the in-between parties greater sobriety seems to prevail in the assessment of relations with the Labor government. We found the plainest talk up to now in an interview which STAVANGER AFTENBLAD had with the Center Party's main financial policy spokesman, Ole Gabriel Ueland. He says straight out that it is an absurdity to call a "fall open season" on the Harlem Brundtland government. The situation is too serious for Norway's economy for party strategy moves being able to be permitted in connection with a change in government. What the country needs now is government stability. We cannot change governments as part of a power game between blocs. There must be totally clear political reasons if the present government is to be replaced.

We call this the right words at the right time.

8831
CSO: 3639/141

LABOR PARTY SUFFERS RECORD SETBACK FOR SINGLE MONTH IN POLL

5.5 Percent Drop

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 25 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by Bjørn Talén: "Conservative Party Ahead and Labor Party Minus 5.5 According to Norges Markedsdata [Norwegian Market Data]: Voter Flight From Labor Party"]

[Text] After two months of responsibility for governing, the Labor Party has experienced a veritable poll shock. From May to June the party lost 5.5 percentage points of support according to Norges Markedsdata's political barometer, and such a downturn is rather exceptional in the history of opinion polls here at home. With this the Labor Party is down to 37.7-percent support. This is precisely the same as the Conservative Party and Progressive Party have together. The Conservative Party is going strongly ahead from 30.0 to 33.6 percent, and a general election today would produce a solid non-socialist majority.

Gro Harlem Brundtland explains the setback by the fact that Markedsdata's figures last month were too high for the Labor Party--at least three percentage points higher than according to the other institutes.

Strain

"Therefore we know that last month's figures were not correct. The Labor Party's support then was rather at about 40 percent, and with 37.7 now the change is absolutely within the margin of error. For this reason I want to wait to see the figures from the other institutes and the trend over several months before any solid conclusion can be drawn. Even support of slightly under 38 percent does not mean any dramatic drop for the Labor Party. This is an excellent illustration of how dangerous it is to trust in a poll from one month to another."

"But the figures illustrate also that it is a strain to assume the responsibility of governing in a difficult parliamentary situation and in a difficult situation for the country. The responsibility of governing entails a strain with unpopular but necessary measures. The trend has been that we have lost support after the change in government."

	County board election May 83 %	Apr 85 %	May 85 %	Jun 85 %	Aug 85 %	General election Sep 85 %	Sep 85 %	Oct 85 %	Nov 85 %	Dec 85 %
Socialist Left	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.8	5.5	6.4	6.5	6.1	6.5
Labor	38.9	38.2	39.7	38.7	38.5	40.8	41.5	41.8	41.5	41.0
Total	44.2	43.3	45.0	44.1	44.3	46.3	48.3	47.6	47.5	47.9
Center	7.2	6.4	5.3	6.0	6.6	6.6	5.5	7.3	6.1	6.2
Christian People's	8.8	7.7	8.4	8.5	8.1	8.3	7.6	8.0	7.9	8.7
Conservative	26.4	31.0	29.9	30.1	30.0	30.4	30.4	28.0	31.0	30.7
Progressive	6.3	5.8	4.9	5.3	5.4	3.7	4.0	4.8	3.6	3.9
Total	48.7	50.9	48.5	49.9	50.1	49.0	47.5	48.1	48.6	49.5
Liberal	4.4	3.5	4.5	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.2	2.6	2.2	1.6
Liberal People's	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Red Election Alliance	1.2	1.2	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.8
Communist	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2
Others	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
Total	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.0	99.9	100.0
Answers regarding party preference	-	1037	984	1024	1052	-	1030	1095	993	970
Total number interviewed	-	1262	1216	1263	1268	-	1218	1240	1191	1152

[Continued on following page]

	Jan 86 %	Feb 86 %	Mar 86 %	Apr 86 %	May 86 %	Jun 86 %
Socialist Left	5.7	5.4	6.1	5.7	5.5	5.8
Labor	42.2	42.2	42.6	43.5	43.2	37.7
Total	47.9	47.6	48.7	49.2	48.7	43.5
Center	6.4	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.6	6.0
Christian People's	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.6	7.7
Conservative	30.0	31.6	30.2	28.8	30.0	33.6
Progressive	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.6	4.1
Total	47.8	48.3	47.3	45.9	46.8	51.4
Liberal	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.2
Liberal People's	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4
Red Election Alliance	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7
Communist	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Others	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.5
Total	100.0	100.1	100.1	100.0	100.0	99.9
Answers regarding party preference	1098	1066	1075	1045	1039	992
Total number interviewed	1282	1248	1266	1236	1220	1219

The barometer results from a sampling correction with reference to the last general election. Estimated statistical margins of error can be of an order of magnitude of up to 3 percentage points for vote percentages near 50 percent, about 2 percent points for percentages of 10 to 20 percent, and down to 1 percentage point for lower vote percentages. The interview work was performed during the period of 16 June to 18 July 1986. Norges Markedsdata A/S.

"For this reason we will not be surprised if several polls show that we dropped to under 40 percent and that we are perhaps at around 38 percent," the Labor Party leader emphasizes.

Conservative Party Gaining

Conservative Party Chairman Rolf Presthus believes on his part that this poll confirms what the other institutes have shown, namely that there is strong disappointment among the Labor Party's voters because the party is doing something quite different in office than what was promised when it was in opposition.

"It is gratifying that all three former government parties are making gains. It is especially gratifying that the Conservative Party is advancing so strongly and that the difference between the Labor Party and Conservative Party has been cut from 13 to 14 percentage points to just 4.1 the last few months."

"This will further stimulate the effort in the Conservative Party and provide new impetus to the internal debate in the Labor Party regarding the wisdom in toppling the Willoch government," Presthus says.

Home to the Sofa

The Labor Party the last half year has had support of 42 to 43 percent on Norges Markedsdata's barometer. Even if the margins of error of two to three percentage points and some uncertainty associated with the fact that the poll was partly taken in the vacation season are taken into account, it is possible to assert that the party's term in office up to now has frightened many voters away. A whole nine percent of those who voted for the Labor Party in last year's general election are now saying that they will remain home. The Conservative Party has taken close to three percent of former Labor Party voters, while a few of them are going to the Socialist Left Party and Progressive Party.

Accordingly, the Conservative Party on its part has advanced from 30.0 to 33.6 percent, which is the best outcome the Conservative Party has achieved since long before the election. The Progressive Party is advancing slightly, from 3.6 to 4.1 percent, and the two parties together have to a tenth of a percentage point the same support as the Labor Party.

Nonsocialist Majority

The changes for the Christian People's Party and Center Party are slight, but in both cases are going the right way. The Christian People's Party received 7.7 percent (+0.1), and the Center Party 6.0 percent (+0.4). However, for both parties this is somewhat under last year's election result.

Nevertheless, the poll shows a nonsocialist majority for the first time since the general election, with 51.4 percent for the former government parties plus the Progressive Party, versus 43.5 percent for the Labor Party plus the Socialist Left Party, which, incidentally, also has had a slight advance of from 5.5 to 5.8 percent.

Poll: Willoch Best Leader

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 25 Jul 86 p 4

[Article: "Gallup/NOI [Norwegian Opinion Institute] Poll: Willoch with Plain Leadership in a 'Gro Versus Kåre Poll'"]

[Text] Kåre Willoch's personal leadership abilities are evaluated in the eyes of the voters far higher than Gro Harlem Brundtland's. Willoch gets a recommendation for being intelligent and honest, for inspiring more confidence, for being more fair to his opponent, and for being the better as prime minister in times of crisis. His rival is better at gaining enemies, and only as far as knowing the Norwegian temperament better is concerned does the present prime minister score higher than the departed one.

It is Gallup/NOI which asked these questions in behalf of Norpress, of its usual sampling in the institute's June poll. NOI emphasizes that the timing (in the middle of wage negotiations) was perhaps unfavorable for Gro Harlem Brundtland, and that, in addition, the interview work was more time consuming than usual because of the world soccer championship.

When the answers are sorted according to party affiliation, it appears that Willoch generally scores far better among Labor Party voters than Harlem Brundtland does with the Conservative Party's sympathizers.

The questions were as follows: "If you compare Kåre Willoch and Gro Harlem Brundtland, which do you think":

	Total asked %	Labor Party voters %	Conservative Party voters, %
Is more intelligent:			
Kåre Willoch	56	32	82
Gro Harlem Brundtland	22	45	4
Do not know	21	23	14
Knows the Norwegian temperament better:			
Kåre Willoch	35	14	56
Gro Harlem Brundtland	41	68	22
Do not know	25	19	22
Is more honest:			

Kåre Willoch	41	13	69
Gro Harlem Brundtland	32	64	9
Do not know	28	23	22

Is more fair to his/her opponent:

Kåre Willoch	52	24	82
Gro Harlem Brundtland	27	55	5
Do not know	21	22	13

Gains more enemies:

Kåre Willoch	24	32	15
Gro Harlem Brundtland	60	49	72
Do not know	17	18	13

Inspires more confidence:

Kåre Willoch	56	19	90
Gro Harlem Brundtland	30	65	4
Do not know	14	15	7

Would be better as prime minister in an economic crisis:

Kåre Willoch	55	17	91
Gro Harlem Brundtland	34	74	4
Do not know	12	9	5

Would be better as prime minister in an international crisis situation:

Kåre Willoch	55	21	86
Gro Harlem Brundtland	34	68	7
Do not know	12	11	7

Paper Comments on Poll

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 26 Jul 86 p 2

[Editorial: "The Writing on the Wall"]

[Text] The latest downward turn in the polls for the Labor Party is a dramatic expression of the voters' reaction to the Harlem Brundtland government's political plan. A setback on Norges Markedsdata's political barometer of 5.5 percentage points from May/June to June/July is more than sufficient for the fact that the party in office ought to see the writing on the wall. Converted to numbers of voters, the June poll shows that tens of thousands on tens of thousands of voters are turning their backs on the party. Not even the most energetic attempts to explain it away can hide the fact that the government is losing both confidence and credibility with each month that passes.

The poll result, which has taken on the character of a political earthquake, has hardly anything to do with the fact that people no longer understand the necessity of unpopular measures in a difficult situation for the country. A stable and purposeful policy which could provide a solution to today's social problems would most probably be respected under other circumstances than those which characterize the political behavior of the government in office.

When the voters first become aware of the fact that the party is doing something totally different in office than what was promised when it constituted the opposition, the reaction must be precisely as the opinion polls show. Although the outcome on Norges Markedsdata's barometer is stronger than in the polls of the other institutes, the trend is the same. The Labor Party is losing ground on a broad front, in pace with the party's abandonment of all its promises and assurances. A general election today would have produced a solid nonsocialist victor.

According to the supporting data for Norges Markedsdata's last poll, every tenth Labor Party voter would have stayed home, while the Conservative Party has taken close to three percent of those who voted for the Labor Party in the election last year. Whether this trend will eventually influence the government's and the Labor Party's strategy remains to be seen. Right up to recently Gro Harlem Brundtland and her closest associates have shown strikingly little desire to adjust their political course in accordance with the demands social developments themselves are making. It seems that the Labor Party to an increasing degree is out of pace with popular opinion in central areas.

In the difficult and--for many--frustrating situation which now exists, there are increasingly more who are supporting the Conservative Party. More than ever before Willoch's party stands out as the exponent of the nonsocialist alternative. With a report of 33.6 percent in Norges Markedsdata's poll, the distance from the Labor Party has shrunken to 4.1 percent, which precisely corresponds to the support the Progressive Party now has.

From a nonsocialist coalition viewpoint, it is of course gratifying that both the Christian People's Party and Center Party are holding their own and to some extent seem to be strengthening their position. And it would probably be able to go even better if the voters felt confident that these parties are a part of a common nonsocialist alternative and are not seeking a rapprochement with the Labor Party.

8831
CSO: 3639/140

YOUNG GREENLANDERS FOUND MORE EAGER TO RETURN FROM DENMARK

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE AFTEN in Danish 11-17 Jul 86 p 2

[Article by Tine Eiby Hansen]

[Text] The number of Greenland clients at the Kofoed School has dropped by 50 percent in the course of the last couple of years. After several unsuccessful attempts, many of the former clients have gone home to stay. And a decreasing number of Greenlanders travel on one-way tickets to Denmark, which, at long last, has got rid of the reputation as the country with an abundance of work and housing facilities. Following conflicts with their Danish adoptive parents, adopted Greenland adolescents now also seem to be starting seeking back to Greenland.

"The word letter is called attakka in East-Greenlandish," Niels Grann tells the Greenland girl who has just arrived in his office for her mail.

"Attakka," Naja repeats. Somewhat hesitatingly. For only now is she learning her mother tongue. She has been living in Denmark ever since she as a 2-year-old child was adopted by a Danish couple in North Jutland. Today, she is 18 years old and has decided to go back to Greenland.

A couple of years ago, she moved to Copenhagen following a row with her adoptive parents. An incipient alcohol abuse problem and social problems led her to the Kofoed School. And it was here that Niels Grann, a consultant to Greenlanders, in the middle of a game of table tennis, one day asked her: "Would you like to visit Greenland?"

Indeed, she would. And less than a month ago, she returned to Denmark after visiting Greenland for 4 weeks. On her return, she was firmly convinced that she would want to learn East Greenlandic and move to Greenland permanently.

Naja symbolizes the advent of another generation of Greenland students at the Kofoed School.

The flow of Greenlanders travelling to Denmark on one-way tickets to try their fortune is abating sharply. At long last, Denmark is escaping its reputation as the country flowing with work and housing facilities.

At the same time a large number of Greenlanders who for many years have been clients at the Kofoed School, gradually seem to succeed in returning home to Kalaallit Nunaat--for good.

A current which now seems to include young adopted Greenlanders who, following conflicts with their adoptive parents, want to leave Denmark.

Greenlanders Gone Home

The reason why the Kofoed School announces that it is now the outcasts of the generation of 1968 of Danish youth who form the majority among the clients of the school is not merely that this group of clients has increased remarkably during the past year. Greenlanders who for many years have characterized the school--both in the streets around the institution on Amager and in the consciousness of people--are disappearing as clients.

After some years with nearly 300 Greenland clients annually, the number has dropped by nearly 50 percent in the course of the last 2 years.

The school has "arranged the return trip" for 187 Greenlanders since 1981, when the school established a special Greenland section. A wave of return trips, which, according to the statements of the Kofoed School, has reached its top level just now. In 1986, as many as 14 Greenlanders have returned to Greenland to settle there permanently. For the entire year of 1985, 15 Greenlanders returned home.

According to the Greenland Consultative Office, POK, the number is already decreasing. All return trips are recorded by POK.

Some years ago, Niels Grann spent 75 percent of his time at the Kofoed School separating trouble-makers and putting hooligans in quarantine--including many Greenlanders. Today, on the whole, there are no longer any troubles, he says, casting a glance into the courtyard. On the premises of the Kofoed School, a fight between two Greenlanders 5 years ago became fatal.

Shuttle Trips

When the section for Greenlanders was established, case workers inside as well as outside the institution invariably commented: "But it is no use sending the Greenlanders home--they will come back again." And, unfortunately, that prediction came true in quite a large number of cases.

The "shuttle trip" phenomenon arose. Social outcasts among Greenlanders who were unable to settle down in Denmark or Greenland. At the cost of the social services, they were travelling back and forth even two to three times, like a plaything between the Greenland and Danish social services. From the Danish side, the complaint was often made in this context that the clients were merely returned by the Greenland social services. Complaints which have now been taken note of.

Today, the number of shuttle trips has abated, both the Kofoed School and POK confirm--the two institutions which primarily are in charge of the trips back to Greenland. The Kofoed School and POK have become better at preparing Greenlanders for the "culture shock" awaiting them at their arrival in their own country. According to the statistical records of the Kofoed School, out of the 187 Greenlanders who went back to Greenland, 14 have returned to Denmark.

At the other end, the grassroots movement ANGERLARIT (come home) is making an effort to ensure a reasonable reception in Greenland. The Greenland society has for many years had difficulty accepting young Greenlanders who have been associated with Christiania, the Kofoed School or other environments which savor of defeat. However, a change of attitude now seems to be taking place.

A number of the Greenlanders travelling back and forth have simply died, says Niels Grann. Twenty of the clients of the Kofoed School--five of them within the last few years. Alcohol abuse, suicides and accidents are among the major reasons why these twenty Greenlanders only reached the average age of twenty-eight.

Minor Defeats

A number of Greenlanders involved in the shuttle travel may, indeed, be included in the number of travelers visiting Greenland in connection with the program which the Kofoed School and POK have now started to make real use of as a link in the preparations of Greenlanders for their actual trip home. That is at any rate the hypothesis of POK.

The important difference, however, is that it will not be a question of a defeat if they are merely visting Greenland, says the daily leader of POK, Inger Bruun.

It is a question of brief visits to the family in Greenland. In the terminology of the Kofoed School, the so-called "free exploratory trips." If things do not work out for a Greenlander who has returned home to settle down, the trip home may be "labelled a free exploratory trip," says Niels Grann.

In 1985, POK had 72 visits, primarily paid for by the Greenland home-rule government, Greenland municipalities and the Egmont H. Petersen Foundation. Only four visits were paid for by Danish municipalities, in which context Inger Bruun makes the following comment:

"I wish that the municipalities which are happy to pay for a one-way ticket back to Greenland would also be willing to help Greenlanders prepare for the trip home."

In spite of the fact that the law gives municipalities access to pay for such visits to Greenland, they decline to pay for them time and again, says POK. "We intend to appeal the next refusal to pay for a trip for a Greenlander to visit Greenland," says Inger Bruun.

Chilly Atmosphere

Despite joint work tasks--or perhaps even because of them--the relations between the POK office on Løvstræde and the Kofoed School on Amager are not exactly cordial.

One of the reasons is their methods of working.

"We may be a little harsh," says Niels Grann.

"When a student comes to us, saying that she wants to go home, we usually start the case by allowing her to call her Greenland family immediately. And we then order a ticket the same day--it is important to keep up their spirits.

POK does not like such procedures but prefers for the Greenland municipality to make contact with the family. "They need time to think about it. A mother cannot refuse her son on the phone," Inger Bruun says.

POK, moreover, finds that the Kofoed School embellishes the results of the work with the Greenlanders a bit, referring to the tour made last summer in Greenland by two Greenland coworkers of the Kofoed School.

A tour of Greenland for the purpose of finding out what had happened to former clients. And things had gone really well, the two coworkers from the Kofoed School concluded by saying. For example, nearly 60 percent of them were either employed or in the process of education.

"We differentiate in our evaluation of 'things going well,'" says Inger Bruun. Perhaps because the school in general has a very difficult clientele as its standard of reference," she adds.

And Niels Grann makes the following comment:

"Back home in Greenland, they have, after all, an extra safety net in the form of culture and close family relations. Therefore, rather a loser in Greenland than in Denmark."

7262
CSO: 3613/176

INDUSTRY PLEASED WITH FULL ORDER BOOKS; JOBLESS RATE STABLE

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 22 Jul 86 p 8

[Article by Jan Magnus Fahlstrom]

[Text] The economic situation of Swedish industry grew stronger during the second quarter, and expectations by the firms concerning the third quarter are characterized by "cautious optimism." Demand on the domestic market is stable, and in the export markets it is continuing to grow.

That is the picture painted by the Institute of Economic Research (KI) in its trade barometer for June. During the second quarter, there was a rise in new orders as well as in production and production capacity.

The number of firms pleased with their backlog of orders rose from 60 to 55 percent [as published]. Among the paper mills and in the pulp and transportation industries, almost all firms were pleased with their backlog of orders.

Production plans for the second quarter are overwhelmingly favorable, according to the KI. It is primarily the pulp and paper mills, the chemical industry, and parts of the engineering industry that are looking forward to increased production. In the electrical and shipbuilding industries, on the other hand, many firms are expecting cutbacks in production.

Favorable Increase in Orders

It is said, however, that the electrical industry, along with the chemical industry and the rubber and plastics industry, has the greatest expectation of a continuing favorable growth in orders from abroad during the third quarter.

Industrial firms reduced their inventories of both raw materials and finished goods during the second quarter and are expected to continue to do so during the third quarter.

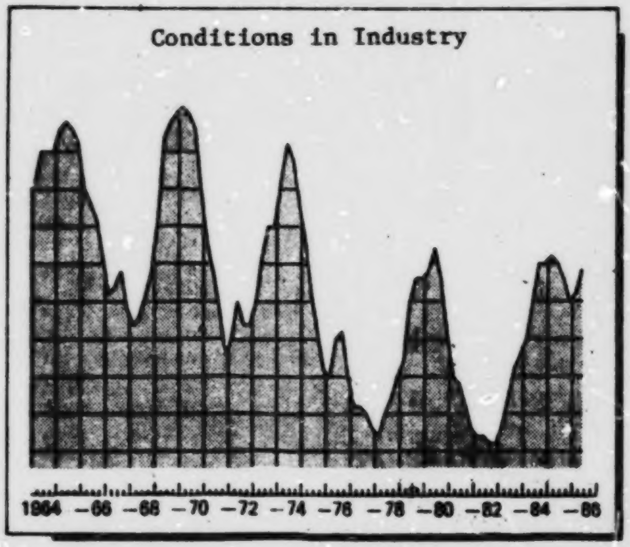
The employment situation remained almost unchanged during the second quarter. This was true for both hourly and salaried employees. But it is expected to weaken during the second half of the year, chiefly during the fourth quarter.

The KI writes that expectations of lower employment are particularly evident in iron and steel, metalworking, the food industry, and shipbuilding. The electrical industry also expects continuing reductions in its work force, especially among hourly workers.

Graph

Below is a graph on industrial conditions that sheds light on the allocation of resources in industry. The firms were asked to answer yes or no to questions as to whether they were making full use of their capacity in the form of plant, equipment, and so on and whether they were short of skilled workers or of technicians and other salaried employees.

The answers were weighted together according to a common scale of points. The more firms answering yes to one or more questions, the higher the number of points. As the graph shows, Swedish industrial conditions reached their most recent peak under that system of measurement during the first quarter of 1985, weakened during the three following quarters, and then improved again during the first and second quarters of this year.


Conditions in Industry

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CSO: 3650/278

BRIEFS

IMPROVED TRADE SURPLUS--Sweden's trade balance showed a surplus of 19 billion kronor for the first half of 1986. That is an improvement amounting to a full 13 billion kronor over the same period last year, according to new figures from the Central Bureau of Statistics (SCB). According to the SCB, a little over half of that improvement was due to lower oil prices. This also explains why the value of total imports dropped by 7 percent during the first 6 months of the year. Exports, on the other hand, rose in value by 3 percent. Of the total surplus in the trade balance, a full 4.9 billion kronor were earned in June alone. This indicates that the surplus is tending to rise as the effect of lower oil prices makes itself felt on the import side. [Text] [Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 22 Jul 86 p 8] 11798

CSO: 3650/278

ARMED FORCES TO EXAMINE FOUR MISSILES BEFORE ACQUISITION

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE AFTEN in Danish 18-24 Jul 86 pp 1,10

[Article by Øjvind Kyrø]

[Text] Four weapons factories have been under consideration by the Defense Command for the best order for a new missiles system. The largest acquisition of weapons undertaken by the Armed Forces since the purchase of F-16. Two of the weapons factories will now be selected for the final competition.

The last time it was the day of the war god Thor, viz. 10 July, high-ranking representatives of four weapons factories appeared before the Defense Command in Vedbæk. They had been invited to a meeting on missiles, and they were admitted, each firm separately, to a meeting with eight generals from the Army, one from the Air Force as well as Kate Galle, section chief in the Ministry of industry, and each weapons factory was given 45 minutes to present its missiles proposal. Subsequently, the purchasers, i.e., the generals, asked questions for 15 minute.s The chief of the Defense Staff, Jørgen Lyng, presided over the meetings.

In the morning, Americans of General Dynamics in California talked about their missile, the Stinger Post RMP, and Englishmen from Short Brothers in Belfast talked about the excellent features of their product, the Starstreak. After lunch a Swedish delegation of eight men, headed by Martin Ardbo, director, provided information on the RBS 70 Ray Rider of Bofors, and Frenchmen of Matra concluded the talks in English on effective destruction by giving information on their Mistral missile.

"The meetings were primarily held out of politeness for the officers who will have to live with the missile which we will be choosing, so that they will also know the other systems," says Lieutenant-Colonel V.D. Nielsen of the Defense Command.

The Army will procure 850 new ground-to-earth missiles to replace the obsolete, 20-year-old Red-Eye missiles, and the Armed Forces have for 11 years been studying the various systems that are on the market. Four products have been selected, and since each missile costs about 1 million kroner apiece, the selected weapons factories have invested large amounts of money and effort in presenting their most attractive offer.

Telephone Call in the Morning

However, technology and economy are not the only factors. An important factor is compensation--how much will Danish industry be involved in the production?

The finance committee of the Folketing told the Social Democratic Party that "in the current negotiations on participation in the production and compensation, the Armed Forces are seeking to provide Danish industry with as much know-how as possible as well as possibilities of participation in the production/compensation of high-level technology products." If this passage was not added, the big opposition party would not agree to the expenditure of 1.4 billion kroner for a new short-range air defense system.

"It certainly is a heavy burden for a grant to be encumbered by such a clause," says Lieutenant-Colonel V.D. Nielsen.

The efforts to persuade the weapons manufacturers to offer as much compensation as possible are making headway. The same morning as representatives of, for example, Matra were to present their missiles in the afternoon, they received a call from the department of Kate Galle, section chief, in the Ministry of Industry, to the effect that the competitors had increased their offers, so if Matra would like to have a chance, they ought to improve their compensation offer considerably.

Two Systems

It is the Army which will get the missiles, and it is therefore the Materiel Command of the Army which will make the report on the system to be preferred. However, the choice may become different from that of the Army, for, in the final analysis, it is the Defense Chief who will make the decision.

The Navy would also like to have a say in the choice of system, but since the Navy has at present used up its grants, and as it cannot procure missiles as quickly as the Army, the Navy is not in a strong decision-making position. On the other hand, the Defense Command feels that it would be easiest if, in the years ahead, the Navy would also be able to use the same system as the Army, and it would also save considerable amounts of money for maintenance and training. The Navy, however, has announced that it does not like the American Stinger missile because it is a too light weapon.

When the Defense Chief will have to make his final choice, he will, in addition to the report from the Materiel Command of the Army, also have advice from an evaluation group within the Defense Command, consisting of about ten officers who have gone through the vast material of information produced by the weapons factories.

The Army has been the most interested in the "Fire-and-Forget" system offered by General Dynamics and Matra, but there are also some arguments in favor of the other system "Line-of-Sight-Guidance," also entitled "Fire-and-Remember," by Bofors. In addition to Bofors, Short Brothers produces this system.

The Defense Command is at present contemplating which two firms should be left out of the negotiations in the course of August in order for the Defense Command to be able to concentrate on the two remaining firms, partly in order to be able to exert greater pressure on them to reduce their prices, partly in order to induce them to increase their offers of compensation. The final contract will be signed at the end of the year.

According to information obtained by WEEKENDAVISEN [BERLINGSKE TIDENDE], the most qualified guess as to which two firms will enter into the final competition is that it will be General Dynamics of the United States and Short Brothers of Great Britain.

Mistral of Matra

Judging from the outcome of the meetings last Thursday, it appears that none of the four weapons dealers know what their chances are.

The representatives of the Fire-and-Forget systems, Matra and General Dynamics, are highly optimistic.

"We have not yet offered 100 percent compensation. Our most recent offer was for 80 percent," says Axel Krebs, director of the firm of Aage Christensen, Inc., which is the Danish agent of the French concern of Matra. They have been working for 2 years to involve Danish industry, and preliminary agreements, referred to as Memoranda of Understanding, have been signed "with several Danish firms on the production of parts for the missile," says Axel Krebs.

Other firms have been offered three things: First, to open the French market for the products of the enterprise, and, second, that Matra will purchase the firm's production. Or, third, that Matra will place orders with the Danish firm. "However, cow production constitutes the major part of the compensation," says Axel Krebs.

One of the decisive factors to the Defense Command is how fast and effective the missiles are. That is to say, how quickly they will be able to suppress a wave of attack. To evaluate this, they need figures showing, among other things, the speed of the missile and the time needed to charge it. Most of the information is classified, but, on the basis of the weapons factories' own brochures and international military journals, it is, however, possible to obtain some information.

Mistral, as the French missile is called, is able to fly at a speed of 2.6 times that of sound. In technical language: Mach 2.6.

It takes 10 seconds to charge the missile. The "Fire-and-Forget" system is to the effect that the missile operator aims and fires the missile which itself finds its air target by means of infrared and untraviolet sensors which guide it toward the heat discharge. "Mistral is a 'passive' system which records the signals the aircraft itself gives off in contrast to systems which irradiate the aircraft with radar or laser," says Axel Krebs. "If one does this, the pilot will, no doubt, be able to record it and jam, i.e., cheat the missile, by emitting a cloud of fuel or pieces of metal. Mistral is protected against jamming, but I cannot say how."

Among other excellent qualities of Mistral, Axel Krebs mentions that the system is defensive. "A manned system may be captured by terrorists. But ours is more difficult to remove because it is based on a made system." In addition, he emphasizes the powerful explosive charge of 3 kilos, which makes it possible to damage the target although the missile does not hit the target.

France and Belgium have decided to purchase the Mistral system after having rejected the American Stinger missile.

Erasers and Missiles

The Danish Armed Forces have showed considerable interest in the Stinger project of General Dynamics. Representatives of the Defense Command have participated in meetings to form a European consortium to produce the missile but have withdrawn from the project group, a spokesman for the firm states. The group consists today of West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Turkey and Greece.

The reason is that the Danish Armed Forces want the missile in 1988, and that is why General Dynamics has carried on negotiations with half a dozen Danish enterprises on participation in the production, "so that Denmark will become the first customer in Europe to produce and purchase Stinger," the spokesman of the firm, who wants to remain anonymous, states.

The firms with which the Americans have carried on negotiations are the same that participated in the joint production of the F-16 aircraft, which is also made by General Dynamics, viz. Per Udsen at Grenå, Jørgen Høyer and Danish Aerotechnology Systems at Måløv as well as DISA, which will produce the carriage and the firing gear for the missile. Advance contracts--subcontracts--will be signed with them this month.

"The hardest thing about getting an order in Denmark is setting up a satisfactory compensation agreement," says another spokesman of General Dynamics, who for 3 years has been working to obtain the Danish order. "You run into many negotiation partners around the world, but I must say that Kate Galle, section chief of the Ministry of Industry in Denmark is an unusually good poker player, a hard and direct negotiator, who at the same time has a high level of integrity, which we evaluate highly."

At the moment, General Dynamics is offering nearly 100 percent in compensation for the missile system, which is called Stinger Post RMP. The three last letters stand for 'reprogrammable microprocessor,' i.e., if the enemy finds a way of jamming the missile, its computer may be adjusted to guide and hit according to a different method. The speed is Mach 2, and it takes 10-15 seconds to recharge it.

The Americans consider the French Mistral and the British Starstreak as their keenest competitors. And in this phase of keen competition, they do not refrain from referring to their competitors in not too flattering ways. Confronted with the fact that the French have entered into cooperation agreements with several Danish firms, the spokesman of General Dynamics says: "The French have one thing which is faster than missiles: their erasers."

Export to India

The other system which, historically, has always been preferred by the Swedes and the British is Line-of-Sight Guidance. The missile operator aims at the target and guides the missile until the target has been hit.

The Swedish RBS 70-missile is guided by means of a laser ray, "and the enemy cannot detect that he is being aimed at, and, for that reason, the missile cannot be jammed," says Arne Hansen at Dragør, an agent of Bofors.

"The major advantage of Bofors is that the system has been well tested, for the three other systems are entirely new," says a high-ranking source within the Danish Armed Forces. "In addition, RBS 70 has the advantage that it cannot be jammed."

According to technical journals, the speed of the Swedish missile is Mach 1, and Bofors states in its video advertising film and brochures that RBS 70 may be equipped with a device for the practical purpose of distinguishing whether the target is a friend or an enemy.

"Nobody can beat us on the price," says Arne Hansen, adding that Bofors offers at least 100 percent compensation, 30-40 percent of which is participation in the production of the system. The primary cow producers in Denmark will be Jørgen Høyer and Terma in Århus if Bofors gets the order; in addition, Nea-Lindberg and DISA will be involved in the production.

Last spring, Bofors obtained an enormous order from India for deliveries of 155 millimeter haubitzers, ammunition vehicles and trucks at a total value of 9 billion Swedish kroner, and Arne Hansen predicts that Danish industry may become joint producer for these things, provided the Danish government will grant an export permit. Whether such an export permit will be granted, will depend on whether the Ministry of Foreign Affairs finds that an armed conflict exists or is developing on the Indian subcontinent.

In addition to direct participation in the production, there will also be "transfers of technology" in other areas than the area of weapons technology, for example, in the areas of biotechnology and storage of gas and oil under water--in both of which areas the Swedes are farther advanced than the Danes.

TV-Guided

The last but in the competition well-placed, missile is Starstreak of Belfast.

The British Army has staked out a number of requirements of a new generation of missiles which, according to its own statements, the firm of Short Brothers has fulfilled in its research and development efforts over the last 2 years.

Many military experts are of the opinion that the threat from the air in the future will not only emanate from combat aircraft and helicopters but also from fast flying missiles, and Starstreak has, for this reason, been designed to fly extremely fast, viz. at a speed of Mach 4.

According to the well-informed weekly JANES DEFENCE WEEKLY, the British Ministry of Defense decided last June to purchase the system and will, in September, be signing a contract for 225 million pounds sterling (2.7 billion kroner) with Short Brothers, which has been in keen competition with the firm of British Aerospace Dynamics for the order. This decision puts an end to the fears within British military circles of being forced into the European Stinger consortium.

The Starstreak project is still so far from the stage of production that it will not be employed by the Danish Armed Forces for another 4-5 years, but representatives of Short Brothers and the Danish agent of the firm, J. Brøndum, director of Scanacid, Inc., Copenhagen, have offered the Defense Command that, during the period of transition, it may borrow or rent the British Javelin missile.

It has not been possible to persuade Short Brothers to make a statement or to confirm the information published in international military journals. Rumors within military industry circles have it that Short Brothers have offered approximately 100 percent by way of compensation, and that the price of their missile is the lowest of the four prices.

The guidance system is TV-based, i.e., the missile operator aims at the target and, during the same fraction of a second, the computer takes a picture of it. The missile operator thereupon has to maintain the target on his TV guidance screen until the missile itself finds its way to the enemy object and hits it.

7262
CSO: 3613/18

ARMED FORCES TO REWARD THOSE WITH SPECIAL SKILLS, EDUCATION

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 21 Jul 86 Sect III p 8

[Article by Nils Eric Boesgaard]

[Text] The Defense Command and the Ministry of Defense are at present working on a new pay system which will give those with special skills and education correspondingly higher salaries.

The Defense Command has sent the Ministry of Defense a list of ideas, containing a number of proposals, according to which the personnel of the Armed Forces, military as well as civilian, will be paid according to their deserts and not as hitherto solely on the basis of their formal education, age and seniority.

"We want to introduce a more flexible pay system instead of the one which we have at present and which may be somewhat rigid," E.H. Sørensen, section chief in the Ministry of Defense, tells BERLINGSKE TIDENDE.

It is, among other things, a question of the new pay structure for the new officers who will be paid according to the jobs they hold. The new system is, in my opinion, far more flexible as it does not go in for a rigid seniority system, as far as careers are concerned, but is based entirely on the person's further education, the positions with which he will be entrusted and his ability to hold such positions.

"We should also like to use this system for other personnel groups, for example for civilian employees, where we consider a change in the hitherto employment arrangements," says Commander Sørensen. "It is a question, on the one hand, of engineers in the materiel commands and, on the other hand, of barracks workers and civilian guards. We should like to make things a bit more attractive by appealing to the efforts on the part of the individual," Commander Sørensen adds.

Problem With Specialists

"The wage and salary problems are far more complicated within the Armed Forces than in the civilian sector," Acting Defense Staff Chief, Lieutenant-General

Jørgen Lyng tells BERLINGSKE TIDENDE. He does not conceal the fact that he would like to keep the good people who in increasingly larger numbers are seeking employment within the civilian sector.

"We have got a problem with the many people who have special and subsequent educations. They carry a large part of the burdens. That is why it is natural that, in the future, they should be paid better. We have, of course, the problem that much of our materiel and our procedures are very complicated, and that requires that we reward people who undertake the needed additional training to do their jobs properly," says Lieutenant-General Jørgen Lyng.

"We are deeply involved in the work of solving these problems," says Acting Defense Chief Jørgen Lyng.

"With their advanced educations, the personnel of the Armed Forces are in many respects more attractive to the private sector than, for example, those employed within the Postal and Telecommunications Services. It has, indeed, happened that the Postal Services have got hold of a couple of our people by offering them better salaries. Of course, we do not find that very nice," says Jørgen Lyng. "There is an expression such as foray, but I naturally do not want to use it," General Lyng says.

7262
CSO: 3613/178

DEFENSE MINISTER WARNS PROJECTED FUNDS GROWTH IN DOUBT

Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 12 Jul 86 p 6

[Interview by Egil Knudsen: "'Hard Times for the Armed Forces Too'"]

[Text] "I cannot guarantee beforehand three-percent real growth in the fall's armed forces budget. The armed forces too must participate in economic hard times. But the government will of course try hard to attain such a goal."

This was said by Defense Minister Johan Jørgen Holst in an interview with the Labor Press. He added that Norway's international obligations through NATO are another factor which speaks for attaining three-percent real growth.

All the same, the defense minister emphasizes that the country has a good defense system. "Both absolutely and relatively it has never been better than today. But we have distinct needs, especially in the materiel sector."

As examples of this he calls attention to field antiaircraft defense materiel and armored personnel vehicles in the army and new minelayers and submarines in the navy.

NATO Goals

[Question] What in your opinion is the most important challenge for NATO as a whole today?

[Answer] "The main task is to strengthen the conventional armed forces in order through this to make ourselves less dependent on nuclear weapons."

[Question] Which military bloc is stronger today, NATO or the Warsaw Pact?

[Answer] "It is difficult to evaluate. It is too simple to just count forces. But a lopsidedness exists to the Warsaw Pact's advantage in Central Europe. However, balancing this must be done in a manner which does not place peace and stability in danger."

No Regrets

Holst was the first Labor Party cabinet minister to get into hot water after the change in government, because of the famous footnote.

[Question] Now that you have the matter somewhat at a distance, do you regret the fact that the footnote was chosen as a form of reaction?

[Answer] "No, not at all. We actually had no other choice. We went to the NATO meeting in order to represent the Storting majority's views. We did this. It is decisive to follow such a line, especially for a minority government."

Holst stresses the fact that Norway made a number of attempts to have the final communique changed and thereby avoid a footnote, but without success. He firmly denies that Norway weakened the alliance through this.

"Those who are promoting such a viewpoint are overrating both Norway's role in NATO and the importance of a final communique."

[Question] You will not rule out the fact that Norway will have to use a footnote again?

[Answer] "No. If, for example, we are faced with similar wording in the same issue it will give us no choice. I am assuming, of course, that the Storting will not change its views; something I have no faith in."

8831
CSO: 3639/141

PAPER COMMENTS ON FORCES CHIEF'S CALL FOR FORWARD DEFENSE

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 21 Jul 86 p 2

[Editorial: "The Armed Forces Chief's Warning"]

[Text] No power will see itself served by attacking Norway if we maintain a solid ability to fight from the first moment, combined with effective coverage in the rear by NATO. This was the conclusion of a little-noticed address Armed Forces Chief General Fredrik Bull-Hansen gave at the Alta Fair earlier this summer. Our responsible politicians, especially Defense Minister Johan Jørgen Holst, would be wise to heed the warning residing in the use of the word "if."

The armed forces chief pointed out that the will for a forward defense of Norway will be credible only if we have standing forces far forward in peace time, too, and if we make provision for being able to mobilize quickly and efficiently. General Bull-Hansen is not blind to the fact that the tight economic situation is forcing the armed forces, too, to stricter prioritizing. But it is a minimum requirement that the standing forces in North Norway, and thereby our mobilization capacity, be maintained at today's level.

We find reason to emphasize this condition, not least because Defense Minister Johan Jørgen Holst has already intimated that it could be difficult to live up to NATO's condition of three-percent real growth in the armed forces budget. The Willoch government, as we know, made provision for--under protest from the Labor Party--real growth of 3.5 percent. But at this level too there is a considerable disproportion between objectives and means.

When it was said during the Storting's budget discussion last fall that we were faced with a good armed forces budget, it was a considerable exaggeration. It was the best possible one under the political and economic conditions existing then. But it is obviously not good enough in a situation in which the military threat in regions close to Norway is increasing, practically speaking, from day to day. The armed forces are simply not getting, as the armed forces chief has pointed out on several occasions, the resources which are necessary in order to maintain today's relative defense capacity in the longer term.

It is accordingly a minimum objective when we put our trust in the fact that the Storting majority is still able to guarantee us in any case the best possible defense system with the Labor Party in office, too. In this connection it is bad enough that the Labor Party will just as well trivialize the difference of a half of a percentage point in annual growth. It is directly ominous when doubt is also raised regarding to what extent it is possible to ensure real growth of three percent. In spite of the former government's prioritizing of our national defense, the shortcomings are still obvious.

We are happy that the stockpiling for allied planes and land forces is well on the way to having been completed for Norway's part. But the coverage in the rear from our NATO allies stands and falls with what the armed forces chief characterizes as "our ability to fight from the very first," in anticipation of assistance from our allies, especially from the USA.

8831
CSO: 3639/140

CONSERVATIVE MP ACCUSES GOVERNMENT OF IGNORING THREAT IN NORTH

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 18 Jul 86 p 2

[Op Ed Article by Jan Petersen]

[Text] The strong Soviet military buildup in the Norwegian Sea is one of the most serious challenges to Norwegian security and, for this reason, it will occupy our thoughts more and more.

I believe that the present government sees this challenge. Nevertheless, its response to the challenge is hesitant and uncertain. In his report to parliament, the foreign minister was so unclear that several rounds of clarification were required in the foreign policy debate. Even then, however, the picture was not as clear as it should have been.

Even More Hesitant

The prime minister was even more hesitant in AFTENPOSTEN last Saturday (12 July) when he could not say whether or not the allied presence in the north should be increased in the light of the Soviet buildup. At least the foreign minister answered affirmatively, although with reservations.

There is reason to wonder about this hesitancy. Perhaps part of the explanation is that the security policy climate within the Labor Party's parliamentary group will not permit a more clear position.

On 11 July, member of parliament Marit Nybakk revealed in AFTENPOSTEN that the problem within the Labor Party's parliamentary group was terribly one-sided. The purpose of her article was to correct an "extremely confusing commentary" that AFTENPOSTEN wrote from the summer meeting of the organization No to Nuclear Weapons, which was held on Runde.

Commentary Correct

The article revealed, however, that the commentary had been correct. According to AFTENPOSTEN, she said, "The American naval strategy is provoking the Soviet Union in the northern regions and is leading to an increased Soviet buildup."

She confirms this in her article: "It is probable that such a strategy will provoke a new buildup on the Soviet side."

Unilateral Soviet Buildup

The commentary goes on to state: "While the two socialist representatives in the debate placed most of the blame on the United States and NATO for the present tension in the northern regions, . . . ," she also confirms this in her article. Of course, she deals primarily with the American presence in the north and represents the Soviet buildup as a response. The truth, of course, is that the Soviet Union has undertaken a buildup over a number of years and has increased its activities steadily. The Western activities in the northern regions, on the other hand, have been extremely limited. We have seen that Western restraint has had no effect on the Soviet arms buildup in the region. Marit Nybakk said not one word about this aspect of the question.

She also failed to mention the threat that the Soviet buildup represents toward allied supply lines across the Atlantic. Securing these lines militarily is in the interest of all the Western democracies.

She also neglected to mention the woefully low allied activity we have had in the Norwegian Sea in recent years and the need to increase this activity.

When a member of parliament demonstrates such one-sidedness in her understanding of the problem and such one-sided concern over the United States, then the Labor Party must stop pretending to be offended when some of us express concern over the positions that are developing within the ruling party. I am afraid that such positions make the prime minister and foreign minister express themselves more vaguely than they should.

9336
CSO: 3638/138

RETIRING ADMIRAL: NAVY URGENTLY NEEDS ESCORT, ASW SHIPS

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 18 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by Liv Hegna]

[Text] "Modernization of naval frigates and corvettes is decisive for our ability to hunt submarines. Escort vessels are extremely important for our ability to protect sea transports along the coast. Smaller vessels that we lease or own must rely on the frigates' ability to detect enemy ships at an early stage, lead in battle, and deliver important weapons." The outgoing chief of naval defenses in South Norway, Rear Admiral Rolf E. Pedersen, made these statements to AFTENPOSTEN.

Pedersen will soon take over as chief of the Naval Supply Command in Bergen. Among the first tasks awaiting him there is the further modernization of our five frigates. The first vessel has already been brought in to receive better equipment for hunting submarines. According to estimates, it will take 5 years to modernize the five vessels. So far, no position has been taken on the replacement of these ships, even though the Defense Commission has decided that their so-called lifetime will run out during the early 1990's.

Mine Ships

Pedersen also said that there was an urgent need to replace the old minesweepers. They play an important role in keeping shipping lanes and harbors free of mines. Even though these are relatively small vessels, minesweeping has become such a complicated matter that special skills and advanced technological equipment are required. The vessels must be both antimagnetic and interference-free. Bids were recently solicited for analyzing possible hull shapes. Hull materials and equipment were also included in the package.

Reorganization

Within several months Rear Adm Pedersen will begin a reorganization of the Naval Supply Command in order to streamline it and increase the combat effectiveness of the Navy. According to Pedersen, the challenge is both to provide for the stabilization of personnel (like the other branches of service, the Navy has problems holding on to its people) and to examine how new technology can be used to counteract the cost spiral of military materiel.

Adm Pedersen should have the ability to carry out these tasks, since for many years he has been a so-called operative sea officer, but he has also received technical training at the United States Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, California.

Soviet Exercises

For the past 3 years, Pedersen has been commander of the naval forces in South Norway and has had virtually a front-row seat for Soviet maritime exercises, which he has followed along with his colleague in North Norway, Rear Admiral Torolf Rein. Pedersen told AFTENPOSTEN that, after the large-scale Soviet naval exercise in the summer of 1985, the Russians have clearly begun to concentrate on raising the exercise capabilities of the individual ship. "We see a trend toward more exercises in local waters. At present, it is too early to say whether or not this is a stable trend," Rear Adm Pedersen said.

The admiral also said that, at times, it had been a demanding task to keep the mass media well informed about possible submarine sightings. He estimates that he has personally dealt with over 100 reported sightings of unidentified underwater objects, as they are called when no one wants to talk directly about enemy submarines in Norwegian fjords.

"We take all reports seriously. Our work has shown that at least 90 percent of the reports clearly are caused by something other than "foreign submarines." We also receive a good number of reports on our own submarines. This shows how alert the Norwegian people are when it comes to submarines," Rear Adm Rolf E. Pedersen said.

9336
CSO: 3639/138

DOMESTIC FIRM PROVIDING ADVANCED SUBMARINE NAVIGATION GEAR

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 16 Jul 86 p 4

[Article by Rolf L. Larsen]

[Text] Existing submarines in the Kobben Class and submarines now under construction in West Germany will be equipped with highly advanced submarine navigation equipment for a total of 40 million kroner. The GECO firm Nornav A/S of Oslo will produce the equipment under the Litton brand name.

The equipment the Norwegian submarines will now have installed will make them capable of calculating their position with an extremely high degree of accuracy while under water.

Among other things, the equipment will make it possible for them to define their position at a greater depth, where they are isolated from many signals that ordinarily help them in the navigation process. The purpose of utilizing this advanced equipment is to improve the security and efficiency of each individual unit.

This will be the first time that the Navy has acquired such equipment--so called inertial navigation--for its vessels and it is also the first contract for equipment between a GECO company and the Navy. The order was won in stiff international competition.

Norway A/S, which was taken over by GECO in 1985, had previously been an important contractor with the Navy for navigational equipment, including satellite navigation, gyrocompasses, and log systems.

The contract for the delivery of equipment for the Kobben Class, totaling about 20 million kroner, was signed at Haakonsvern in Bergen just last weekend. GECO also has an option worth an additional 20 million to supply equipment for the submarines that are now under construction.

9336
CSO: 3639/138

ARMED FORCES NOW BUYING 45 PERCENT OF EQUIPMENT DOMESTICALLY

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 17 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by Werner Christie]

[Text] We know from other countries how the military, with its cutting-edge technology, has been a driving force--the locomotive--of industry. This, along with the use of flags of convenience, oil prices, and other misfortunes, makes defense contracts attractive and of current interest to Norwegian industry. For this reason, People and Defense recently held a conference to discuss cooperation involving industry, the military, the state, and NATO. Earlier, the Norwegian Industrial Association established the cooperative group called Norwegian Defense Contractors (NFL). Its leadership includes Colonel Rolf Kristiansen and Rear Admiral Jan Ingebrigtsen. This organization includes about 50 companies. Its purpose is to pave the way for marketing by the member firms. These two steps show that there are both problems and possibilities within this field, which is new in Norway.

Large Purchases

During the first post-war years, weapons were the dominant items. They amounted to 50 to 55 billion in 1986-kroner, but now this materiel has become so old that much of it must be phased out. Much of the money used for procurements is spent in this country. Thus, the military is the largest individual customer of the Norwegian textile industry. The purchase of defense materiel abroad also provides contracts for Norwegian industry, however. Through compensation agreements, either directly with the foreign producers or in the form of industrial protocols with governmental agencies, we guarantee foreign purchases in Norway. Roughly speaking, there is a 3:2 ratio, i.e. if we purchase goods abroad for 3 million, Norwegian companies receive contracts for 2 million. The repurchasing percentage varies for each individual contract. The agreements are based on the defense treaties we have with six countries: the United States, France, West Germany, Canada, Sweden, and England. These agreements are also intended to guarantee standardization, to provide the optimum utilization of resources, and to give Norwegian industry new know-how.

In 1986 military materiel purchases and research and development will cost 4.4 billion kroner.

In addition to procurements through our national defense budget, jointly financed infrastructural projects in all the NATO countries offer great possibilities. From 1985 to 1990 such projects will cost 65 billion kroner, compared to 30 billion during the previous 5-year period. Normally, international bids are taken on these projects. This is a bureaucratic and complicated process in which Norwegian industry has participated only to a limited extent.

In this country, of course, we have been more active and infrastructural projects carried out in Norway have provided work for both entrepreneurs and material suppliers. Here too, however, there seems to be room for an even larger Norwegian share.

Fruitful Dialogue

Despite all the difficulties, the dialogue between the military and the industry is extremely interesting and has yielded results. During the fifties, between 15 and 20 percent of new military procurements came from Norwegian industry. Today this share is about 45 percent. The large defense contracts, especially development contracts, have a great spin-off effect. It is estimated that 90 percent of the technology developed for the military could have civilian applications. In our country, products such as echo sounders, radio lines, computers, automatic equipment for ships, and precision engineering can be traced back to technological principles discovered by the Defense Research Institute and developed through military purchases. It is difficult, however, to utilize the few funds we have in research and development--so called seed money--so that they may flourish and grow.

In addition to the other problems, political control is often a hindrance. The most recent example is SDI. Because of the numerous "anti-movements," we have turned down the enormous possibilities and funds involved in this program. Instead, we have chosen to work within the European Eureka Program which--so far, at least--has provided no money.

9336
CSO: 3639/138

BRIEFS

COASTAL ARTILLERY GUN CONTRACT--Kongsberg Vapenfabrikk has landed a contract for the delivery of guns for the Coastal Artillery's antiaircraft installations. The contract is values at about 16 million kroner. The guns will be manufactured by the West German firm Rheinmetall, but they will be installed by the state-owned Norwegian company in the new coastal forts that are under construction. [Text] [Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 18 Jul 86 p 9] 9336

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WEAPONS EXPORTS EXPECTED TO DOUBLE IN 1986

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 14 Jul 86 p 6

[Article by Erik Liden]

[Text] Swedish arms exports in 1986 will account for over 2 percent of all exports combined. That is twice as much as in previous years during the 1980's.

Sweden's defense industry is steadily improving its position abroad. Ericsson Radio Systems recently obtained an order from the United States for a military radio link system that will eventually be worth a good 1 billion kronor. Bofors is competing for a 2-billion-krona order from Denmark for surface-to-air missiles.

The FFV [National Industries Corporation] in Eskilstuna recently sold its new AT-4 antitank grenade launcher to the Swedish Armed Forces for 270 million kronor. The United States committed itself back in 1985 to spend 2.2 billion kronor to acquire the same antitank weapon.

India has purchased Bofors artillery pieces for just over 8 billion kronor, and there is a possibility of component and license sales worth at least as much. The FFV has also sold antitank mines worth nearly 1 billion kronor to the FRG and Holland.

Unique Mine

The new antitank mine is unique in the world because it explodes under the entire tank and does not rely for detonation on contact with a tank track. The NATO countries are lining up to buy it.

In the United States, there is big interest in Bofors' new antiaircraft gun system and its BILL antitank missile, which penetrates a tank at its weakest point, its roof.

The systems to be replaced in the United States are going to result in orders worth at least 10 billion kronor.

New Possibilities Opening up

Ericsson's radio link system also opens up the possibility of sales to the other NATO countries, since the system will be used by the rapid deployment forces that will be sent into action in case of surprise outbreaks of war affecting the United States around the world.

Premiere for Trinity System

The Trinity antiaircraft gun system, which attracted a very large amount of international interest when it was shown for the first time at the Farnborough Exhibition in Great Britain in 1984, will be mounted on tracked vehicles and used by those forces.

Trinity has a range of 6 kilometers, or 50 percent more than today's conventional antiaircraft guns. Each shot can be programmed in advance during loading--to explode at different times, for example.

RBS-70 for Norway

Norway has purchased the RBS-70 from Bofors for just over 600 million kronor, and more orders are under discussion.

After many years of test firings, Denmark has decided that Bofors will be allowed to compete with U.S. and European surface-to-air missiles for a contract worth 2 billion kronor.

In the field of aviation, it is still too early to predict an export success for the JAS-39 Gripen, but Switzerland has already stated that it will test fly the Gripen and negotiate concerning an order.

Other countries which may conceivably want to replace their Drakens with Gripens eventually are Austria, Finland, and Denmark.

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ARMED FORCES REPORTEDLY DISAPPOINTED WITH ITS U.S. MISSILES

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 13 Jul 86 p 6

[Article by Erik Liden]

[Text] Only one-third of the thousands of TOW-type antitank missiles that Sweden has bought from the United States can knock out modern tanks such as the Soviet T-72 and the West German Leopard 2. The missiles can be modernized, but the Army currently does not have the money to do so.

It became clear as early as 1983 that the TOW-1, the oldest TOW missile, was no match for modern armor of the composite or active type. Tanks are fitted with additional plate containing ceramics or explosives that break up the jet from the charge contained in the TOW missile's warhead.

The explosive consists of a shaped charge which, on detonation, hurls a narrow explosive jet against the armorplate and, in favorable cases, penetrates the tank and ignites the ammunition.

Attorney General Interested

Firing tests, which were reported on by SVENSKA DAGBLADET in March 1983, attracted the interest of the attorney general when Nils Skold, who was commander in chief of the Army at the time, complained to the attorney general about the content of the article in SVENSKA DAGBLADET. Skold stated that secret information had been supplied to the mass media. The attorney general dropped the case when the source of the information could not be pinned down to any of the 30 officers under suspicion.

The Army now admits more or less openly that the TOW missile needs improvement. The Army has also procured I-TOW and TOW-2 missiles, which have considerably more penetrating power than the TOW-1 (60 centimeters in the case of TOW-1, 90 centimeters in the case of I-TOW, and 120 centimeters in the case of TOW-2, all against conventional armor).

The effectiveness of the shaped charge against active armor is from 50 to 75 percent less, meaning that modern tanks can withstand hits by the oldest TOW missile (TOW-1).

Antitank capability is therefore being supplemented with Bofors' new BILL missile, which detonates over the roof of the tank, where the armorplate is thin. The Army has ordered 1.4 billion kronor worth of BILL missiles, but because of high development costs, the number of missiles for all the wartime units has been cut back. Additional orders may be appropriate as a way of ensuring a supply of missiles during a lengthy wartime situation.

Used Against Various Targets

Just like the RBS-70, Bofors' surface-to-air missile, the various TOW versions can be used against various targets. The advanced missiles are used against the most difficult targets--that is, distant targets with heavy protection.

A new shaped-charge shell developed by Bofors and the military can be used to overcome active armor.

That explosive is already used in recoilless antitank rifle ammunition. Its design is secret, and a patent has been applied for, but the principle behind it is that active armor is defeated before the jet from the shaped charge strikes and penetrates the armorplate. Currently being produced in the United States is a fourth TOW version with a larger caliber and better penetrating power for dealing with modern armor.

Highest Priority

Missile development in Sweden has had the highest priority since last year, when the government instructed OB [Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces] Lennart Ljung to draw up a complete missile program for the entire Armed Forces in cooperation with the defense industry. The project is to be submitted on 1 October, and it will be an important element in the data underlying the 1987 defense decision.

Experience with foreign missiles, especially in the Air Force, has been uneven, although many excellent alternatives for arming the Tunnan, Lansen, Draken, Viggen, and eventually even the Gripen have come from the United States and Great Britain.

Technology has been advancing so fast, however, that Sweden must often buy older missiles now--at a reasonable price in most cases but with restrictions on reexport that hamper their further development and modification in Sweden.

Industry is therefore looking into the cost of developing Swedish radar missiles and IR missiles for the JAS-39 Gripen using foreign components and possibly in cooperation with the European missile industry. One of the government's objectives in ordering the preparation of a missile program is to reduce dependence on the United States.

An Air Force missile program carried out by Swedish industry will cost 3.5 billion kronor unless development costs can be shared with some other country. Because of the tight defense economy that will exist during the next 10-year period, it is uncertain whether room can be made for that project.

The cost picture for a medium-range surface-to-air missile seems considerably more favorable. Sweden currently buys the U.S. Hawk missile, which is then modified and equipped with radar in Sweden.

In its defense decision, Parliament will decide whether more Hawk battalions will be ordered or whether Bofors, in cooperation with other Swedish firms, will be allowed to improve the RBS-70, which in its nighttime version has a maximum range of 7 kilometers.

With flight radar, the Hawk currently has a range of 18 kilometers, while Bofors' goal, if the RBS-70 project becomes a reality, is a range of from 10 to 12 kilometers. The development cost at today's prices stands somewhere around 1 billion kronor.

Experience with the RBS-15 antiship missile has been so good that the OB is recommending procurement of heavy shore missiles for the Coast Artillery with RBS-15 as the basic missile. Finland is also interested in improving its shore missiles, since the Finnish Navy already has RBS-15's. The range will be 60 miles.

Another decision, and one that is crucial as far as the Army's mechanization is concerned, must be reached in the defense decision. Should Sweden invest in its own light armored vehicle--Combat Vehicle 90--or buy armor protection for the Army either partly or entirely abroad?

Development work on Combat Vehicle 90 is currently underway at Hagglunds in Ornskoldsvik and at Bofors. Following a number of problems at the start, cost development has been unfavorable, particularly in connection with the special missile vehicles and antiaircraft gun carriers that are part of the project.

OB's Program Plan

In his program plan for the period covered by the 1987-1992 defense decision, the OB is restrictive as far as money for Combat Vehicle 90 is concerned. At the highest economic level he is proposing, the OB wants to spend 3.6 billion kronor between now and 1997, while at the lower levels he is recommending about 3 billion kronor.

Since it is already estimated that the 450 vehicles intended for Norrland units will cost between 4 billion and 4.5 billion kronor, a vigorous effort must be made to reduce costs. West German and British manufacturers are offering vehicles which cost considerably less than the Swedish ones, but they would have to be substantially modified to fit into various Swedish systems.

Need for Tanks

The cloud of worry hanging over the OB is the need for a new tank in the 1990's. At the highest proposed spending level, the OB is already allocating 2 billion kronor to the procurement of tanks during the coming 10-year period. It is estimated that the cost of developing an entirely new Swedish tank will come to at least 3 billion kronor, with the result that there is currently a lot to be said in favor of procuring tanks abroad or entering a cooperation or licensing agreement with a foreign manufacturer.

The tank that has received the most study by the Swedish military, including Minister of Defense Roine Carlsson and some members of the Defense Committee, is the FRG's Leopard 2, which is produced by Krauss-Maffei in Munich.

Modified Leopard

The Leopard is now being offered to Sweden at a price of 15 million kronor per tank for immediate purchase in 1988 and 1989. Sweden wants to wait until 1992, by which time a modified Leopard 2 will probably be available at a unit price of 20 million kronor. By way of comparison, it can be mentioned that the antiaircraft gun carrier in the Combat Vehicle 90 family is already expected to cost over 20 million kronor.

Decisions on these important equipment questions will be recommended in the defense bill to be submitted on 10 March 1987. Parliament will make its decision in May 1987.

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PLATOON COMMANDER COMPLAINS: SHORTCOMINGS IN ARMY EQUIPMENT

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 12 Jul 86 p 3

[Op Ed article by Gert Gelotte, reporter and local defense platoon commander]

[Text] Somewhere in Bohuslan Province--War as comedy easily reaches the heights of farce when soldiers discover that their ammunition does not fit their weapons. Cartridges that are too big in weapons that are too small or vice versa are wildly funny--on film or in a cartoon.

The same scene in a Swedish mobilization dump is not so funny. Not when you are the one standing there and staring at a mountain of 6.5mm machinegun ammunition for 7.62mm machineguns.

Major Shortcomings

That was what I did during an NCO exercise in June. And the problem of wrong machinegun ammunition was far from being the only problem. Half the machineguns were missing, and the other half were the wrong model. On the other hand, we had several tons of armor-piercing shells, but nothing to fire them with. The antitank guns were scrapped long ago.

At another supply dump, a mortar platoon commander was looking in vain for his mortars. And the commander of a mine barrage squad was standing with a helpless smile in front of his padlocked mine battery. Neither the mobilization keys nor the spare keys would fit the lock.

Playing Dirty?

The fact that later we could not find our gun batteries must be viewed as a minor detail compared to the plight of the gun section that was lacking both guns and ammunition.

A storekeeper hoped he would be able to exchange the machinegun ammunition before vacation, a fact that we noted with thanks. Obviously there will not be a war before vacation. Even big powers do not play that dirty, do they?

Perhaps all of the above could be regarded as a matter of chance foul-ups not worth an Op Ed article were it not for the real scandal I have saved until last. But first a little explanation.

Bohuslan is regarded militarily as Sweden's back. Our Armed Forces are concentrated in the north, east, and south. As a consequence, defenses in the west are spread very thin to some extent, being based on a number of fortified points. In addition to their patrol and guard duties, those points are to be able to hold their ground until reinforcements arrive to form the backbone of a strengthened defense force.

Well Protected

Concerning the fortified points, guns, mine barrages, radar stations, and so on, there is not much to say--on my part. The few installations I have seen seem to be well protected deep within underground shelters. The problems begin outside the multiple gas-proof and shock wave-resistant steel doors.

And that is where we are--that is, the local defense companies whose job it is to protect those fortifications from sabotage and surprise attacks by small elite units. It is also desirable, obviously, that we be able to survive at least for a limited period during a major attack.

If we do get the right ammunition for our machineguns about the time the storekeepers go on vacation, we will be able, just barely, to guard the facilities in question. But there are so few of us that our patrols will be spread very thin, not to say nonexistent here and there. Moreover, we can prevent only minor attempts at sabotage. Beyond that, the odds are poor.

No Defense

We are called defense units, but we lack any hint of defense for ourselves. We lie right out on Bohuslan's bare rocks. During an air attack, all we can do is turn up our collars.

We are infantrymen, but we do not have a single armor-piercing weapon. The simplest splinter-proof vehicle dropped from the air becomes a lethal problem for us. Not to mention armored assault helicopters. I don't know if things are equally bad all over, but what I have seen is bad enough.

Compared to that planned scandal, having the wrong machinegun ammunition in a mobilization dump is something of a trifle.

Reasonable Chance

A thinning out of the Armed Forces in certain parts of Sweden is inevitable. There is not enough money for everything. But there must be limits to the economizing. Those left must have a reasonable chance of doing their job.

Hundreds of millions of kronor have been sunk into blasting out rock caverns. If we cannot prevent the enemy from severing the cables outside those caverns or blowing up gun turrets and radar antennas, those millions might just as well have been dumped directly into the sea.

One of Europe's strongest forts during World War II was Belgium's Eben Emael, but it turned out to be worthless when the Germans dropped airborne troops on its roof and blew up the gun turrets. There are installations in Sweden which constitute a conspicuous invitation to repeat that exploit.

Simple Means

But we can do a lot to improve the defense of those fortifications using relatively simple means and at comparatively low cost. Let me make a few suggestions.

First, the mobilization stores should be checked. Besides my own, there is at least one more that has the wrong machinegun ammunition. I know because a good friend of mine had the same experience that I did.

Second, we, too, should be equipped with antitank grenade launchers. The fact that units in our vicinity have armor-piercing weapons is no help if we are the ones being attacked.

Third, fortifications for defense companies should be expanded immediately, at least in the vicinity of major targets to be protected. We are told at every refresher course that dugouts will be built in peacetime and that combat shelters will be built immediately after mobilization. So far we have not seen any dugouts, and the belief that we will have time to build solid bunkers after mobilization seems more than optimistic.

Intelligent Attacker

Fourth, something should be done about antiaircraft defense. A few automatic guns from the 1940's are better than nothing, but they are terribly hard to protect on bare rocky hills. We need light man-portable antiaircraft missiles like the RBT-69 or the American Stinger. Missiles that can be stored in shelters, moved easily between different firing positions, and just as easily taken down into the shelters if things happen to get too hot on the surface.

And things are likely to get hot. At least if the enemy does what intelligent attackers always do: attack where the defender is weakest but thinks he is most secure.

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SUB VIOLATIONS CONTINUE AS ASW CAPABILITY IMPROVES

Better Weaponry, Command Control

Stockholm SVERIGES FLOTTA in Swedish No 6-7, 1986 pp 20-22

[Article by Commander Goran Frisk; first paragraph is SVERIGES FLOTTA introduction]

[Text] The submarine incidents in June have sharply increased the topicality of the following article by Commander Goran Frisk on the current situation in our ASW units. It is now very clear that the many lengthy ASW operations have instilled good morale in the units, where both officers and conscripts realize that antisubmarine operations require perseverance--not to say a bulldog's tenacity--and advanced equipment. And fortunately enough, new equipment of that kind is now being supplied to both the air units and the surface units.

In 1985 the special ASW force hunted submarines along our coasts. The results were not encouraging. The search was so organized that the force was supposed to detect intruders using its own resources. After detection, contact was to be maintained until the submarine could be warned or until armed units could be sent in.

We were able to detect submarines during the year but unable to maintain contact. Our systems continue to be both slow and imprecise.

The question now is whether the Navy is using correctly the meager resources at its disposal. Here I will attempt to explain the issues in more detail.

In 1972 Parliament adopted a defense decision whose practical effect was to eliminate the ASW function. All ships with good ASW characteristics were scrapped. The sonar technology of the time required ships with a draft deep enough to enable the hydrophones to reach beneath the layer of surface water and stable enough to ensure good hydrophone performance.

Our destroyers and frigates met those requirements.

Sonar technology has now developed to the point that smaller ships--coastal corvettes, for example--can also be fitted with sonar (towed or cable sonar).

Drowsy Awakening

As our ASW capability was eliminated, interest in that component of naval operations also disappeared. But a few enthusiasts maintained and improved their knowledge despite the decision to eliminate the activity. Those tenacious sailors are of great help to us today in training a new generation of ASW sailors. Those ASW veterans looked on with amazement, however, as all the know-it-alls jumped into the new ASW debate. Some of the latter felt that the best way to look for submarines was to look on the surface of the water--where today's submarines show their periscopes 1 percent of the time. Others had the obvious thought that we should look under the surface of the water. Another view that circulated was that classifying submarines is a difficult skill. It requires advanced equipment that must be able to distinguish submarines in layered water as well as on the bottom. Underwater acoustics returned to favor. Despite all the complex problems, ASW is not an impossible task. For hunting down submarines in the Baltic Sea, however, both passive and active surveillance equipment is needed. It must be of high quality in order to lessen the biggest problem for all sub chasers: false alarms.

The first warning sign that the 1972 decision may not have been the correct one came as early as 1980, when a persistent submarine was being hunted off Ut Island. In 1981, U-137 got stuck in Gase Bay. In 1982, submarines were hunted in Hars Bay. Since then, submarine hunts have continued just as intensively but less spectacularly. As late as 1985, submarines were being hunted both inside and outside the Stockholm Archipelago. We have learned that the submarine problem is very extensive. The threat under the surface of the water ranges from large submarines to minisubmarines and diving vessels. Sweden has been given a serious and difficult naval problem to solve.

Threat Even in Peacetime

The intruder's undersea activity covers several areas simultaneously, both geographically and operationally. The submarine threat is directed against all kinds of fixed installations within the total defense organization. This can include everything from cables and bridges to fixed installations and supply depots. The activity is aimed especially at seeing to it that the early phase of our military mobilization can be made difficult or impossible.

This means that submarine activity is a direct threat to our invasion defense and must be dealt with as such even in peacetime.

Another, equally serious threat are preparations to group primarily naval forces on Swedish territory, for example, during a conflict in the Nordic Region between the big power blocs.

In the Baltic Sea, the archipelago areas in southwest Finland, around Aland, off Stockholm, and along the coasts of Ostergotland, Smaland, and Blekinge are the only favorable staging areas for naval forces.

For us Swedes, it is especially important to view our territorial waters from both an eastern and a western perspective. Both power blocs have vital interests in the Baltic. One example is the Soviet submarines that operate here with nuclear missiles. It is probably just as important to the Soviet Union to protect them as it is to NATO to keep track of them and, in a conflict, to combat them. The fact that Swedish territorial waters may be affected in such a context seems obvious. The countries around us must be asking themselves:

"How will Sweden be able to defend its territorial waters in wartime when the country cannot do it in peacetime?"

Current Situation

A great deal has been done to hamper submarine activity against Sweden in the short term:

1. An ASW force with limited capability has been established.

2. The naval bases in Karlskrona and Hars Bay are in the process of getting improved defenses.

3. The command organization has been improved.

4. New regulations for armed action have been adopted.

Our diminished ASW force currently consists of the following:

1. Submarines.

2. ASW airplanes.

3. ASW helicopters.

4. Patrol boats.

5. Minehunters.

6. "Fishing boat" minesweepers.

7. Sonobuoy systems.

Persistent search activity is carried on using submarines, ASW airplanes, and sonobuoy systems. When one of those units makes contact with a submarine, helicopters are sent in to pinpoint the submarine's position. Patrol boats are then sent in for armed action. If the intruder tries to hide on the bottom, minehunters and minesweepers look for him and reestablish contact with helicopters. The force searches one section of the coast at a time. It is relieved by a similar force after a couple of weeks. This means that we can search during a major portion of the year with great staying power. There are indications that the opponent is cautious in the area where the force is searching. But in other areas, he operates with almost perfect ease.

Being built up around the naval bases in Hars Bay and Karlskrona are systems for both early warning and defense against submarines. Those systems consist of acoustic and magnetic surveillance systems. Mine systems and mechanical obstacles are being used for defense.

Command

In the early stages of the ASW operations, command was unsatisfactory. It was difficult to decide whether the wartime organization or the peacetime organization should be in charge. There was also a lot of fighting over "turf." Those problems are now out of the way. The naval base commander is in charge of antisubmarine operations. All necessary resources--the ASW force, units from the Coast Artillery and the Army, and so on--are subordinate to him or come under his jurisdiction as far as reporting is concerned. Direct cooperation between unit commanders at sea and in the archipelagos has functioned very well.

The rules that now govern armed action are a model of simplicity. They state that armed action inside the base line is undertaken without warning. In the territorial sea, we are to issue a warning first and then use weapons. That rule can be set aside by the OB [supreme commander of the Armed Forces], who can order immediate action without prior warning in the territorial sea. And it has happened on some occasions.

Measures Making ASW Difficult

For the intruder, it is important to obstruct Sweden's expansion of its ASW capability. And in that effort, he is helped considerably by Swedish bureaucracy, among others. It is fascinating to see how slowly we work despite the sharpest statements by the government, the OB, the CM [commander in chief of the Navy], and others. A couple of examples:

1. Today there is no agreement on working hours providing any sensible way of regulating working hours for ASW personnel. We currently plan our ASW operations under peacetime rules. What this means very specifically is that time on the job is severely limited, not for physical or mental reasons but because of the rules on working hours. One of the intruder's strong points is his endurance. He can wait us out.

2. The commander in chief of the Navy requested permission to increase the Navy's personnel roster by 125 positions. Those positions would be in the area of ASW. No matter how good it is, equipment is totally useless without personnel. The CM's request was turned down.

During the 10-year period from 1982 to 1992, 2 billion kronor are being spent on ASW. The government and the OB have provided about 1 billion kronor of that amount by shuffling things around. Those figures mean that about 200 million kronor are being spent on ASW annually, and that is less than 1 percent of the total defense appropriation.

The OB's policy statement in the runup to the 1987 defense decision says that Sweden can have three ASW forces within 15 years. But one condition is that he receive the funds called for in the "OB level" of appropriations.

In his so-called working plan, the CM stated that he wanted to expand ASW to three ASW forces within 10 years. The big question is: How long do we have before someone else inteferes?

So what needs to be done to win the ASW war? My opinion is that we need an all-out national effort. It should follow the pattern of what happened when President Kennedy decided that the United States would put a man on the moon before 1970. In our case, the corresponding goal could be stated as follows:

Drive away submarine intruders within 5 years!

Doing that will require a thorough economic and personal effort. We should build up four balanced and all-around ASW forces. Each such force should consist of the following units:

1. Four or five coastal corvettes.

2. Four or five minehunters.

3. Four submarines.

4. Four patrol boats.

5. Six ASW helicopters.

6. Two ASW airplanes.

This means a continuation of the ship construction now underway.

1. Twelve coastal corvettes (3.5 billion kronor) will provide a total of 18 ships.

2. Twelve minehunters (2.4 billion kronor) will provide a total of 18 ships.

3. Four submarines of the Vastergotland type (1.6 billion kronor) will provide a total of 16 vessels.

4. Ten helicopters (1 billion kronor) will provide 24 ASW helicopters in all.

5. Six ASW airplanes (300 million kronor) will provide eight ASW airplanes in all.

The total cost of the above procurement comes to about 9 billion kronor.

To man and operate those units, we will need about 600 officers and NCO's and 600 conscripts. The cost will come to about 1 billion kronor.

At a cost of 10 billion kronor, Sweden will be able to present a serious threat to intruders in four areas simultaneously.

That does not appear to be an insurmountable cost. It has been stated in the debate that Sweden cannot afford to build up a strong defense against submarines. Such a statement must ring false to the generation that made great personal and economic sacrifices to arm Sweden during World War II. Other nations have considered their own security to be worth even greater sacrifices. The plain and simple question is therefore this:

How much is Sweden worth?

ASW Research Centralized

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 9 Jul 86 p 6

[Article by Erik Liden]

[Text] Despite the widespread submarine intrusions that have occurred around Sweden's coasts since 1980, it took 5 years for all research in the area of antisubmarine defense to be collected under one hat at the Defense Research Institute (FOA).

"It is surprising and unfortunate that so many years passed before research in this important area could be centralized," says Bo Rybeck, who has been the FOA's general director for just over a year after 5 years as director and surgeon general of the Medical Board in Karlstad.

"That step clearly should have been taken immediately when submarine activity became apparent to large sectors of the Swedish population in 1980 and 1981. All of us at the FOA are now working along the entire front and listening carefully to industry's various proposals. Coordination was also lacking even in the area of contacts with industry. It seems as though military men and the military authorities at various levels have an exaggerated fear of open discussion with experts in industry on underwater technology, for example."

Monthly Reports

Bo Rybeck now receives reports on research concerning antisubmarine defense once a month, and larger, comprehensive reports are submitted quarterly.

"Sonar and laser technologies are especially interesting areas in which progress is being made both abroad and in Sweden. It is difficult for various sensors to penetrate the waters of the Baltic Sea, as even Swedish submarine commanders are well aware. The OB's various reports clearly show the problems we have, and those problems must be taken with the greatest seriousness. I myself do not believe for a moment that the OB is exaggerating in his description of submarine activity and of the threat it presents to Sweden."

Bo Rybeck stresses that today's coordination is yielding worthwhile results, even though people are being taken away from individual research projects.

FOA Facilities Split up

By 1992 the FOA will have moved completely out of its current head office on Linne Street in Stockholm and into new facilities in Ursvik in Sundbyberg, where new buildings are now being erected at a cost of between 200 million and 300 million kronor. The FOA's move will be one of the last major relocations by the government in Stockholm. Since the big relocations of the 1970's, the FOA has been split among four locations in Sweden: Stockholm, including Ursvik and the Grind Lake Firing Range at Sodertorn; Karlstad for behavioral science; Umea for NBC research; and Linkoping for electronics and other matters.

"That division has its disadvantages," says Bo Rybeck. "The travel is especially tiring. The advantages in Umea and Linkoping are the close ties with various university departments, which result in interesting and worthwhile contacts as far as research is concerned.

"That opportunity does not exist in Karlstad, where the division of behavioral research among several locations further splits that important activity. An effort should be made to concentrate that activity."

Turnover of 500 Million Kronor

The FOA turns over about 500 million kronor per year, and of that amount, 325 million are spent on defense research. From 50 million to 60 million kronor are earned from research financed by fees. This involves mainly development projects commissioned by the Defense Materiel Administration (FMV).

"In a tight defense economy, ongoing research is important so that Sweden can keep up with technological development. Five hundred projects are underway, and they are evaluated continuously. It is very important to FOA researchers that they be constantly rated for quality so they will know that their research will carry over into the next century. Technology for the future is at least as important to the military as short-term technical solutions."

During his first year at the FOA, Bo Rybeck introduced the rotating position of scientific "controller." This means that the various heads of the main departments in Linkoping, Karlstad, Umea, and Stockholm are completely at the disposal of the general director in Stockholm for 6 months at a stretch. During those 6 months, there is follow-up of various research projects, which are evaluated through conversations and visits to the various institutions, and priorities are assigned within the framework of current activity.

"That idea has worked out very well. And at the same time, the managers involved gain insight into each other's institutions and are trained for new managerial positions."

Big Commitment

Bo Rybeck emphasizes that the FOA's broad and scattered activity demands great commitment within the executive office to watch over and support the researchers. He therefore has no other duties except as ex officio director on the boards of the FMV and the Aeronautical Research Institute (FFA). Instead, he devotes himself full time to the FOA.

Bo Rybeck says: "This means that under the plea of restricting my activities, special anniversary celebrations, study trips, and other sometimes peripheral things in the Armed Forces are most often eliminated from my daily agenda. The FOA engages in an activity that is of direct importance to defense research and, now, to the entire total defense organization."

Paper on Latest Violations

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 9 Jul 86 p 2

[Editorial: "New Violations"]

[Text] The OB is not a person who says too much--if anything, he says too little--in his official quarterly reports on violations of Swedish territory. Nor does Minister of Defense Roine Carlsson have a very dramatic bent.

So when the report for the second quarter arrived yesterday, it was easy to get an impression, if not of solid peace, then at least of extreme everyday routine. Actually, the report provides the information that violations are continuing to occur and that the Swedish military are unable to defend us from them effectively.

The content of the report is therefore as alarming as usual. The conclusions are equally obvious: 1) as long as we are unable to drive away the intruders, the violations will continue; and 2) we must do something about it.

After several years of reports on violations and discussions about conclusions from the standpoint of defense policy, however, we know that it is not all that simple to "do something" about the violations. They are the result of a prolonged process of tearing down defense policy. And it takes time to repair the damage. At the moment, all eyes are fastened primarily on the defense decisions that will be made next year. Those decisions will provide the first real opportunity to announce a change in defense policy.

Public Shows Little Interest

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 10 Jul 86 p 8

[Article by Torgny Hinnemo]

[Excerpt] When the Swedish Armed Forces announced a little less than 4 years ago that there were foreign submarines in Hars Bay, their announcement caught every Swede's attention. The OB released a new submarine report the day before yesterday. And yesterday SVENSKA DAGBLADET was unable to find any Swede who had noticed it.

The only exception was Kjell Jakobsson, who is an English- and German-language tourist guide in Stockholm.

"I don't think I've had a single tour where someone did not ask questions about submarines," he says. "So I was interested in reading the comments by Minister of Defense Roine Carlsson in the newspaper. Although he really didn't say anything."

"No Direct Proof"

Even the officer of the day at the Berga Naval Training Center, Captain Jan-Olof Larsson, had not noticed the report in the mass media.

But he added: "Although, of course, we know what we are up to anyway."

"I didn't have time to look at the newspaper," said Member of Parliament Wivi-Anne Radesjo (Social Democrat) by telephone from her home in Surte. "But it probably doesn't make any difference. People don't react much unless there is something new that is interesting. So far we don't have any direct proof of violations."

Nor has Hans Bergstrand of Kvanum in Vastergotland had time to look at the newspaper during his vacation in Stockholm:

"But I would certainly have found it uninteresting anyway. What the report says is probably true, but they never catch any submarines."

No Time To Read

People don't have time to read newspapers during the summer, with all the work to be done in the Stockholm Archipelago, say Kerstin Carlsson, who works in a store on Namd Island, and Celi Edenfeldt of Van Island, who takes care of boat transportation.

Kerstin Carlsson says: "I'm convinced that they are doing something here, but a person can't do anything about it himself."

Celi Edenfeldt says, however, that the military are putting out too much information about the submarine hunts:

"When so much is published and some of it is wrong, people wind up not trusting the information. Besides, I'm no better off as a result. If I were more unstable, I might even become afraid to stay in the archipelago. But I don't think the military publicize the really serious information."

"It is not so strange that people are reacting like this," says Per-Axel Landahl of the Board for Psychological Defense. "Nor does it mean that readers simply failed to see the news. And this time many newspapers gave the OB's incident report little space and stuck it in an odd corner.

"This fits in well with what we know about the way people react--that they do not absorb news reports that contain nothing new and that they become indifferent to things that are unpleasant."

Foreign Tourists

Per-Axel Landahl does not regard it as necessarily bad that the interest in submarine reports has declined:

"If anything serious happens, it will immediately reach a high level again."

Considerably more interest in submarine activity was shown by the foreign tourists that SVENSKA DAGBLADET came across in Stockholm on Wednesday.

"Sweden is in an exposed position. The Soviet Union does not dare train its submarine forces in waters belonging to a big power. That is why it chose Sweden instead," say George and Helen Jonson, who are from the United States.

Both find it hard to understand why Sweden does not try to defend itself better. George Jonson admits, however, that an acquaintance in the U.S. Navy told him that the United States found it very difficult to track down submarines in the waters around Japan during World War II. The same thermal layers that exist along the Swedish coast are also found in the water there.

Sweden 'Accustomed' to Violations

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 10 Jul 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Submarine Threat Has Grown Worse"]

[Text] "Submarines in Swedish Waters" is the headline over a one-column news article in the UPSALA NYA TIDNING. Its subject is the OB's latest quarterly report on submarine intrusions.

But the reader looks in vain for a news report on the first page. An account of the OB's report on intrusions does not appear until far back in the newspaper, where it is mixed in with wedding announcements, obituaries, and a feature article on Svea Road in Stockholm.

There could scarcely be a clearer illustration of how people have gradually grown accustomed to the situation. In practice, we know that the Soviet Union is still using our territory as an operations area for its fleet. But that obvious threat is considered to have so little news value that submarine reports are relegated to a single column at the very end of the news pages.

But the process is not a phenomenon affecting only the mass media. The OB's reports on continuing violations have become something of a ritual. The OB fills out what amounts to a form and sends it to the government. The message reads more or less as follows: "Such and such a number of submarine intrusions probably occurred. No grounds exist for singling out a particular nation."

So it goes, quarter after quarter. In reality, the gravity of the situation increases with every month that passes without an end to the violations. But the fact that we are becoming more accustomed to the idea simply makes us more inclined to brush the problem aside.

In that respect, Soviet strategy has undeniably been successful. For Sweden and the rest of the world, unfortunately, it is now a reality that Soviet submarines can operate successfully in our home waters.

Even though antisubmarine operations are admittedly difficult, it is primarily our own fault, of course, that that reality has been allowed to exist. One of the conditions for our success in stopping the violations is that the process of growing accustomed to them must also stop.

And that is something that depends entirely on us--on our ability to resist the tendency to place an equal sign between what exists and what is necessary.

When U-137 went aground in Gase Bay, Sweden was shocked. The seriousness of our exposed security position slowly began to dawn on us, and that impression grew with each new submarine hunt. One violation was serious enough, but it was obviously even more serious that despite our protests, the Soviet Union was continuing to violate our waters.

And that is still true, of course. The fact that Soviet submarines are penetrating our territorial waters as though nothing had happened makes the situation considerably more serious than it was in the fall of 1981.

The reason is that much has happened since then. We ourselves have used political, diplomatic, and military means to put a stop to the activity. But it continues nevertheless.

The Soviet Union has obviously not changed its strategy, either. And this shows clearly and plainly that the violations are not the result of imperfections in the Soviet decisionmaking machinery.

There is also the fact that the authority of the top Soviet leadership has been restored for some time now and that the current set of leaders has reexamined Soviet policy in several areas. But the penetration of Sweden's--a peaceful neighboring country's--home waters and of restricted military areas is continuing as before.

There has been no lack of active measures by the Swedish side to prevent new violations of our national integrity. Nor has there been a lack of opportunities for the Soviet leadership to beat a retreat. What is that if not very clear proof of the importance assigned by the Soviet Union to submarine operations against Sweden?

It also means that the conclusion on the Swedish side ought to be self-evident. It was not really possible to adapt the 1982 defense decision to the new knowledge concerning the submarine threat or, consequently, to the realities of security policy that would soon become obvious to everybody.

Now, as we approach the 1987 defense decision, the situation is naturally different. And the rest of the world is wondering how Sweden will react militarily to the fact that the Soviet Union is violating our frontiers in preparation for military operations.

That question will be answered in the defense decision, and we can be sure that the response is being eagerly awaited in both the East and the West. From that standpoint, the progress being made by the Defense Committee is hardly edifying. At the moment, the Social Democrats and the Liberals are joining together to form a majority on behalf of continuing Swedish disarmament.

A new defense decision to that effect must simply not be made. It would mean sending a signal that Sweden is ignoring the fact that we can no longer protect our frontiers and that we are being subjected to real preparations for war.

Such a signal would mean abandoning our security policy goals, and as a result, it would be a threat to our freedom and independence. Defense policy must simply not be handled in that way. And in fact, the leaders of all the parties must realize this.

Psychological Defense Chief Criticized

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 11 Jul 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Serious"]

[Text] The head of our psychological defense organization, Per-Axel Landahl, is clearly endowed with a good deal of impassivity. In last Thursday's SVENSKA DAGBLADET, we read that he is not worried by the Swedish people's lack of interest in the fact that Swedish archipelagos have become a training ground for the Soviet submarine fleet.

That confident representative of our total defense organization said: "If anything serious happens, interest will quickly reach a high level again."

The fact that the submarine intrusions are probably continuing, as the OB announced the other day, is therefore--if we understand Landahl correctly--not anything serious.

If we are to be perfectly frank, there is reason for Per-Axel Landahl to explain himself. The reason is that, keeping in mind the rest of the world's confidence in our security and defense policy, it would not be good at all if the impression were created that highly placed defense officials take as relaxed a view of the submarine violations as Landahl seems to do.

The Soviet Union, for example, might be given the idea that we do not take a particularly serious view of the violations as long as they are tolerably discreet. Others may begin to doubt both our will and our ability to defend our borders.

Neither idea helps to increase respect for our security policy.

It might also be a good idea for the chief of psychological defense to ask himself whether the waning interest in the submarine threat does not reflect a rather alarming process in which people are growing accustomed to it. There are many indications that it is very hard to reconcile such a process with a high level of preparedness against existing and future threats.

Perhaps someone could even confront Landahl with the experiences, very near to us in time and space, which tell us that when the serious event really does occur, it is usually too late to do anything about it.

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SUBMARINE SIGHTINGS OFF NORRLAND COAST; FEW ASW ASSETS

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 22 Jul 86 p 7

[Text] (TT)--More and more eyewitness reports are indicating that foreign submarines have been present along the southern Norrland coast over the past few days. The Aln Island fisherman whose nets were ripped apart on Friday night does not believe, however, that a submarine caused the damage.

The fisherman's 14 new nets were torn completely to shreds on Friday night even though they were at a depth of 25 meters and quite close to one of the Navy's mine barrages. It was in the same area that an intensive submarine hunt took place 3 years ago and that one of the mines in the barrage was detonated by the Swedish military.

Military personnel have questioned the fisherman and also inspected the nets that were destroyed sometime between Friday evening and Saturday morning. The fisherman and a relative had put out the nets for whitefish in the evening, and when they went to haul them in on Saturday morning, only shreds were left.

Military Alerted

The fisherman does not want to appear on the media, and he himself did not call the military to report what had happened. Instead, it was a career military man living in the neighborhood who sounded the alarm.

The fisherman told the TT [PRESS WIRE SERVICE, INC.]: "For my part, I want to see a submarine with my own eyes before I will believe it. I want to have as little fuss as possible made about this."

In the same area some time before, sports fisherman Olle Kollberg had seen mysterious marks on the sandy bottom. They looked like snow scooter tracks.

Military personnel from KA-5 searched the area on Sunday. But no big effort is going to be made. The military consider it an almost painful reminder of their inadequate resources along the Norrland coast.

Since the alert from the northern Halsinge coast, which followed an incident in which five people on a pleasure boat both saw and photographed a strange object in the water at the end of last week, the military have not engaged in any activity to speak of.

The photographs taken by the five and their eyewitness accounts are now being studied by the Defense Staff.

Photographs Examined

Patrol Boat 76, which is the only naval vessel in readiness along 600 miles of Norrland coast, was on public display during a family Sunday on Ast Island north of Sundsvall despite the new eyewitness reports of underwater activity.

Old "76," with its antiquated sonar equipment, would have had very little chance in any case of locating a foreign submarine, even inside the islands in Sundsvall Bay.

The commander of the Norrland Coast Artillery Defense District, Colonel Karl Vilhelm Hansen, is now insisting that naval resources along the Norrland coast be beefed up.

Karl Vilhelm Hansen said: "I am going to contact the commander in chief of the Navy [CM] and the supreme commander of the Armed Forces to ask for better naval preparedness along the Norrland coast."

There are currently 16 relatively modern patrol boats in the Swedish Navy. Those boats can be used to search for submarines.

"I would like for us to have a division--that is, four patrol boats--here at KA-5 in Harnosand," says Karl Vilhelm Hansen. "In addition to that, we need a helicopter that can be sent in quickly when something is detected."

Redistribution

"Like the CM, what I would prefer is for new resources to be made available to us, but if that is not possible, then I feel that a redistribution of the current resources is needed," says Karl Vilhelm Hansen.

But the Navy's budget for the next few years does not include any plans to redistribute resources.

"Assigning vessels to new bases permanently is a big problem, and besides, the current patrol boats are not really suitable for antisubmarine operations," comments Colonel Fredrik Hillelson, deputy chief of the Naval Staff.

Hillelson recalls that Swedish antisubmarine defenses are still being built up. Among other things, four new heavy helicopters will be added to the ASW force next year. Those helicopters can be sent relatively quickly to the scene of a distant submarine incident.

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DEFENSE ESTABLISHMENT CENTRALIZATION SEEN HURTING READINESS

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 15 Jul 86 p 8

[Article by Erik Liden]

[Text] While the Armed Forces are increasing their preparedness along the coasts, in the water, and in the air, the other components of total defense are reducing their preparedness by centralizing activities in Stockholm.

The Cape Fyr Customs Station in Ostergotland's Gryt Archipelago is one example among many. Ten customs officers are to be let go as a cost-cutting measure, since all observations along the coast and on the open sea are now being compiled and reported in Stockholm on a trial basis.

When an East German sailing ship, well-equipped with radio antennas, was stopped in the Gryt Archipelago last weekend and turned back, that action was the result solely of intervention by the Cape Fyr station.

"We take a very serious view of the shutting down of Cape Fyr," says Brigadier General P.-A. Ringh. He commands I-4/fo-41, which is responsible for territorial surveillance in Ostergotland. "The Home Guard is improving its preparedness, partly with a newly established Naval Home Guard unit in Gryt. Incident preparedness in the Air Force and Navy is improving, and the public sometimes helps out with valuable information.

"At the other end of total defense, preparedness is being reduced or done away with completely. There is no authority that has overall coordinating responsibility. I feel that the OB [supreme commander of the Armed Forces], the Customs Service, or the Ministry of Defense ought to be able to make decisions that are not unfair to any part of the total defense organization."

Preparations for reorganization measures are also being made in other parts of the country for the same reasons as those behind the move affecting Cape Fyr. An efficient central liaison office in Stockholm will make it possible to man more customs vessels for maritime surveillance.

The fishermen in Gryt say: "It is not fair to transfer all military surveillance duties to a volunteer Naval Home Guard."

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CHIEF OF SEXUAL EQUALITY STUDY PANEL URGES DRAFT FOR WOMEN

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 22 Jul 86 p 9

[Article by Sven Thiessen]

[Text] Women in Sweden should be drafted just like men. That would increase equality between the sexes.

So says County Councilor Stig Ahs (Social Democrat) in an interview with the TT [PRESS WIRE SERVICE, INC.]. He was chairman of a study panel set up by the government to inventory ideas and proposals for increasing sexual equality.

"The study panel wanted to eliminate workplaces restricted to a single sex, and the biggest single-sex workplace in Sweden today is the military," says Stig Ahs. "The study panel did not advocate a draft for women, but it is my personal opinion that military life should include both sexes.

"I believe we would have a more effective defense force if women were also drafted. Military life would become more humane. Besides, in a society where both sexes have the right to develop their potential in the workplace and in the home, it is reasonable that women should do their military service.

"When people claim that women in the Armed Forces cannot serve in combat units, that is nonsense. International experience shows that women can participate at all levels in the military. Look at Israel, for example.

Women as Objects

"Women in the Armed Forces contribute to greater sexual equality and to a less rigid view of women. Anyone who has been drafted knows what peculiar views of women prevail in the military. The same is often true in other single-sex workplaces. Women become objects.

"Today women can volunteer for the Armed Forces with a view to becoming NCO's. The Air Force, Army, and Navv are all open to women. Women cannot be recruited for armored units and the infantry, for example, because those branches make physical demands that women are considered unable to meet."

Stig Ahs points out that the schools are also single-sex workplaces to a large extent.

"I can conceive of a sexual quota aimed at breaking down the dominance of women in kindergarten and at the lower and middle levels of comprehensive school," he says.

Men in Women's Jobs

"For several years we have been trying to encourage women to choose technical careers, and we have had a gratifying increase in the number of women in industry. I want to make that work the other way, too, and I feel that the time has come for us to encourage men to enter professions dominated by women.

"I am thinking of the health care professions in general, of child care, and of the schools. From the standpoint of equality, it is unfortunate that in their earliest years, children meet practically no one except women. Everyone knows that people do not learn equality from books. People must experience equality in their practical lives as children.

"I can conceive of a situation in which the schools that train kindergarten and school teachers will establish quotas with a view to ensuring that 50 percent of their enrollment is female and 50 percent is male.

"In the future, parents' insurance should be set up in such a way that more money will be paid directly to men, who may be encouraged in that way to take parent's leave. Young fathers show a great interest in paternity leave, but there is little interest by those in middle age.

"It is also important to induce men to take an active role as parents when they visit maternity clinics rather than treating them like a kind of male lady's companion."

That is why the study panel on sexual equality recommended that male personnel be recruited for positions in maternal and child health care.

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OIL MINISTER OIEN ON ENERGY PRICES, CONTACTS WITH OPEC

Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 15 Jul 86 p 6

[Interview by Ivar Hippe: "'Yemani Is Skillful'"]

[Text] "I will certainly meet Saudi Arabia's Oil Minister Yemani again over the course of the next few months. We have gotten so far that we have exchanged private telephone numbers. I told them at home on Ragnfridsvei [Ragnfrid Street] in Tveita that it will not necessarily be a joke if anyone calls and introduces himself as Yemani."

Oil Minister Arne Øien has quite a twinkle in his eye when he tells ARBEIDERBLADET about his relations with the fabled Arab oil minister. Whom Øien met earlier, the time he was department head in the 70's.

"Yemani has a number of other habits than what one associates with a Norwegian cabinet minister's salary. He comes forth as a very friendly man, but he certainly meets a lot of people, so I do not know how deeply this cuts. I think he is enormously clever at playing: the international oil game. Here the risks are great and one has to take big chances. Yemani is very skillful at this."

More Power

[Question] Does he have more power in Saudi Arabia than you have in Norway?

[Answer] "There are rumors that his position of power has weakened, but I do not think this is the case to a large extent. At the top he clearly had more power than a Norwegian cabinet minister. And especially in comparison with someone who, in addition, is in a minority government," Øien says, who believes Yemani is especially important because he stands out as a permanent power factor, in contrast to the OPEC presidents, who change extremely often.

Arne Øien gives the impression of enjoying himself in his new job. He feels the role of oil cabinet minister to be exciting because the matters he deals with are very important.

"The change from the job as chief of the Central Statistical Bureau was very big. The tempo is far faster. Everything happens more quickly. This can result in the fact that one does not go so deeply into the issues."

[Question] Oil prices will fluctuate just as strongly during vacation time. Will you manage to forget this so important factor in Norway's economy on vacation?

[Answer] "Yes, I will manage to quite surely. I am going on vacation on Monday. I will go to the mountains for a few days and be with my grandchildren in Denmark. I will have the Telecommunications Agency's paging device along for security's sake. And it will reach me everywhere in Norway."

[Question] What will the price of oil be a year from today? A tip?

[Answer] "We are getting to be optimistic and hope for somewhere between 17 and 20 dollars a barrel. But if it goes worse, I will not be very surprised."

[Question] And the next oil price shock with a sudden rise in prices?

[Answer] "Sometime in the first half of the 90's, I think it will be, if it comes at all. Extremely uncertain. If we get, for example, a war or a new nuclear power plant accident--of course I wish neither of them--it can take place earlier."

[Question] Are you figuring on soon finding practical application of the present government's formal opening toward closer cooperation with OPEC?

[Answer] "It is more probable that a situation will arise where we introduce some form of production limitation than that we will not do this."

[Question] How far will we stretch ourselves to maintain operations on the Norwegian shelf?

[Answer] "We went far with the recently announced tax relief for the oil companies, but did not reach the outermost limit. The oil companies pay considerably more than others in industry, but from now on they will have to pay only if they earn money. Previously they had to pay production taxes regardless. This will not be the case in fields which are put into production from now on," Øien says, who is not surprised about the fact that the oil companies have expressed dissatisfaction with the latest measures, too:

"I do not know with certainty whether they are dissatisfied. What I do know is that they do not have reasons to expect more. Clearly they have little reason in general to be satisfied with today's oil prices."

The State Can Contribute

The ideal partner for Saga? Arne Øien smiles and says that he of course cannot say anything about this. He cannot even say whether he has any preference.

"I knew about Hydro's work on the matter for a couple of weeks. I do not want to reject this as an alternative, but in the time which has passed we have worked on getting a general view of what other alternatives might exist. We have also seen that the State could have something to contribute with in a combination of Saga and Elf. But at the same time this alternative has not been so worked out that we can say that we are advocating such a solution. At the present we are not ruling out the Hydro solution or other alternatives which can pop up. The situation is that the authorities must make a difficult decision sooner or later."

[Question] What irritated you most about the nonsocialist government?

[Answer] "What irritated me most under the nonsocialist government was its tax policy, and especially how they undermined the tax system by extending opportunities for deductions. This was done especially through so-called savings-incentive measures, which experience tells us did not result in increased saving in 1985. It just gave the tax system an even more lopsided profile."

[Question] What are this government's biggest mistakes?

[Answer] "I will claim that this government has totally avoided making major mistakes. There were a couple of misses in the wage settlement, but the importance of this has been strongly exaggerated. I think the media overlooked how unusually difficult the situation was in this settlement. I am glad we avoided a lengthy conflict," Arne Øien says.

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BRIEFS

LOWER OIL, GAS PRODUCTION--Oil and gas production on the Norwegian continental shelf during the first 5 months of this year amounted to 25.9 million tons of oil equivalent, including 15.2 million tons of oil and 10.7 million tons of gas, according to the Oil Directorate. The figure for the same period last year was 27.5 million tons. This year's figure was lower than that of last year because of the labor dispute in April. [Text] [Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 18 Jul 86 p 9] 9336

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BRIEFS

STUDY OF ATTITUDES ON NUCLEAR ENERGY--The National Institute of Radiation Protection (SSI) is going to find out how worried we Swedes are about nuclear energy following the accident in Chernobyl. The result will be studied at the Energy Council's November meeting. "We want to get an idea of how great the concern is," says Ulf Baverstam, the SSI's research secretary. He explains that Minister of Energy Birgitta Dahl's statement that people's concern will be taken into account is behind the study. The SSI has called in two public opinion institutes. They are conducting a sociological survey of people's attitudes toward nuclear energy. Each of the institutes, which are working independently of each other, is surveying 1,000 people. Those interviewed are being asked, among other things, to rate their degree of fear. Also being investigated is the attitude toward nuclear energy and the degree of knowledge concerning substances and activities that could be expected to be strongly irradiated immediately after a nuclear accident. [Text] [Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 15 July 86 p 7] 11798

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